MARTIN, McPHERSON & BUEHLER,
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS,
Baltimore street, between the Court-house and Diamond.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published every Wednesday afternoon, at $2.00 a year in advance; or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reasonable rates. A liberal deduction will be made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year. Special notices will be inserted at special rates, to be agreed upon.

☞ The circulation of THE STAR AND SENTINEL is one-half larger than that ever attained by any newspaper in Adams county; and, as an advertising medium, it cannot be excelled.

JOB WORK of all kinds will be promptly executed, and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style will be printed at short notice. Terms, CASH.

The Star and Sentinel.

VOL. LXVIII. NO. 16. GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1868. WHOLE NO. 3500.

Professional Cards, &c.

D. M'CONAUGHY, JOHN M. KRAUTH

Attorneys and Counsellors.

D. McCONAUGHY has associated JOHN M. KRAUTH, Esq., in the practice of the law, at his old office, one door west of BUEHLER'S Drug store, Chambersburg street.

Special attention given to Suits, Collections and Settlement of Estates. All legal business, and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, and Damages against U. States, at all times, promptly and efficiently attended to.

Land warrants located, and choice Farms for sale, in Iowa and other western States.

[Nov. 27, 1867.-tf

A. J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other Business entrusted to his care.

Office between Fahnestock and Danner and Ziegler's stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [May 29, 1867.

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at his residence in the South-east corner of Centre Square.

Reference.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, Pa.
May 29, 1867.

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office at his residence in the three story building opposite the Court House. [Gettysburg, May 29, 1867

CLAIM AGENCY.—The undersigned will attend to the collection of claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims or before any of the Departments at Washington.

R. G. McCREARY,
May 29, 1867. Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.

DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL Has his Office at his residence in Baltimore street, two doors above the *Compiler* Office.

Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

JOHN LAWRENCE HILL, Dentist, Office in Chambersburg street, one door west of the Lutheran Church, nearly opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where he may be found ready and willing to attend any case within the province of the Dentist.—Persons in want of full sets of teeth are invited to call.

May 29, 1867.

DR. C. W. BENSON HAS RESUMED the Practice of Medicine in LITTLESTOWN, and offers his services to the public. Office at his house, corner of Lombard street and Foundry alley, near the Railroad. Special attention given to Skin Diseases. [Littlestown, Nov. 13, 1867.

Business Cards.

JOHN W. TIPTON, FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-East corner of the Diamond next door to McClellan's Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also an excellent assistant and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call.

May 29, 1867.

OSCAR D. McMILLAN, *SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER.*

In connection with the above he is at all times prepared to attend to the

WRITING OF DEEDS, BONDS, RELEASES, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT AND CLERKING OF SALES.

Having had considerable practice in the above, by strict attention to business he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Charges reasonable. Residence, Gettysburg, Pa. [Jan. 22, 1868.-tf

SURVEYOR AND LICENSED CONVEYANCER. The undersigned, having taken out a Conveyancer's License, will, in connection with the office of COUNTY SURVEYOR, attend to the

WRITING OF DEEDS, BONDS, RELEASES, WILLS, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, CLERKING OF SALES, &C.

Having had considerable experience in this line, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Business promptly attended to and charges reasonable. Post office address Fairfield, Adams Co., Pa. J. A. WITHEROW.

May 20, 1867.-tf

OH! YES! OH! YES!

THE undersigned having taken out an Auctioneer's License, offers his services to the public, and would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to attend promptly to all business in this line. By strict attention to business he hopes to render entire satisfaction. ☞ Charges will be very moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

HIRAM ALBERT,
Clearspring, York Co. Pa.

May 29, 1867.-tf.

NOTICE.

I WILL be in Gettysburg with Flour, &c., every MONDAY and FRIDAY in each week. Persons who may desire me to furnish them with either Flour or Feed-stuff, will leave their orders, either with John Grismer or Danner & Zeigler, stating the kind and quantity wanted, when the same will be delivered at their dwellings, by

Sept. 25, 1867.-tf GEORGE GINGELL.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now thoroughly repaired his GRIST AND SAW MILL, known as "McILHENY'S MILL" on Marsh creek, and is prepared to do GRINDING AND SAWING of every kind at short notice. He solicits the patronage of the neighborhood, and will guarantee satisfaction. Give us a call.

June 12, 1867.-tf GEORGE GINGELL.

Cabinet Making.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned take this method of informing the public that they still carry on the

Cabinet-making Business,

in all its varied branches, and that they now have on hand a large assortment of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,

Tables, Corner Cupboards, Safes, Sinks, Stands, Dressing Bureaus, Chairs, of different kinds; in short every thing in the Cabinet-making line.

ALSO, READY-MADE COFFINS, AND COFFINS MADE TO ORDER.

All of which will be finished promptly, at the old stand on South Baltimore-street, opposite Winebrenner's Tannery. The undersigned having had over 30 years experience in the business, flatter themselves that they can make as good work as any others, if not better. New beginners and others will find it to their advantage to call and buy from us, as we are determined to sell as low as possible, to suit the times.

GARLACH & TRIMMER.

Dec. 18, 1867.-3m

FURNITURE.

SHEAFFER & BECKER,

PETERSBURG, (Y. S.,) PENNA.,

Are prepared to offer to the Public, anything in their line as cheap as can be had in the county.

☞ Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

FURNITURE

made to order. Repairing done neat, cheap and with dispatch. [Jan. 22, 1868.-tf

Foundry.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and others that he is still manufacturing various kinds of Castings and Machines, made to order, on short notice, such as

Threshers and Powers,

(five different sizes of Powers,) Clover-seed Hullers and Cleaners, Corn Shellers and Separators, Cornfodder Cutters, Straw and Hay Cutters, Ploughs, such as Cast Ploughs, Barshear Ploughs, Side-hill and Corn Ploughs; the

Wire-spring Horse Rake,

he latest improvement; also Metal Screws for Cider Presses, Iron Railings for Cemeteries or Porches, with everything else in his line, all at low prices.

☞ Call and see. DAVID STRINER.

May 20.-tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED NEATLY AND CHEAPLY

AT THIS OFFICE

Medical.

Hoofland's German Bitters,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the

LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medically termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, being a preparation highly concentrated, and entirely *free from alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the valuable of the bitters with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses true merit, is skilfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit these well-known remedies—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

PREPARED BY *Dr. C. M. JACKSON,*

PHILADELPHIA, PA

Twenty-two years since they were first introduced to this country from Germany, during which time they have wonderfully performed more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever;

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,

Induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the blood purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of these BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shattered forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expressive "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of sufferers a trial of these remedies is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail. Thousands of certificates have been published in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. These, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Penna., writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours, truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON."

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates st.

FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours, truly,
E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle, $1 00
" " " half dozen, 6 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 00 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine. [Jan. 18, 1868.-1y

For sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicines.

Sewing Machines.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S SEWING MACHINES,

699 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

These World-renowned Sewing Machines were awarded the Highest Premium at the World's Fair, in London, and six First Premiums at the N. Y. State Fair of 1865, and are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machine in the world.

These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dress Makers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, etc. They work equally well upon silk, linen, cotton or woolen goods with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the article sewed.

The Stitch invented by Mr. HOWE, is made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him. Send for Circulars.

SHIRLEY & HOOPS, General Agents,
Jacoby's Block, Agents, Gettysburg, Pa.
March 19, 1867.-1y No. 923 Chestnut St., Phila

SEWING MACHINES!

THE GROVER & BAKER.

THE BEST IN USE.—These Machines have become well known that little need be said by way of recommendation. They have taken the first premium at all the late State Fairs, and are universally acknowledged "Grover & Baker Stitch," and the "Shuttle Stitch" are points that have been attained by no other machine. They are the only Machines that sew and embroider with perfection. These Machines are peculiarly adapted to family use. They are almost noiseless, are durably made, not liable to get out of order, and are simple in their construction. They can easily be managed, and can be worked by almost any child. Every family should have one. They sew leather, they sew cotton, and do whatever work is required of them, and do it better than it can be done by hand.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Machines, has established an Agency in Fairfield, Adams co., where he will always have on hand a supply. Persons wishing to buy will please call and examine for themselves.

☞ Needles and Thread will also be kept on hand.

J. S. WITHEROW, Agent,
Aug. 16, 1866.-tf. Fairfield, Adams county, Pa.

The Star and Sentinel.

RECONSTRUCTION.

GREAT SPEECH OF

HON. O. P. MORTON,

OF INDIANA.

In the U. S. Senate, January 24, 1868, on the Constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts.

Mr. PRESIDENT: If I had not been referred to my honorable friend from Wisconsin (Mr. DOOLITTLE) in the debate yesterday I should not desire to speak on this question, especially at this time. I fear that I shall not have the strength to say what I wish to.

THE ISSUE INVOLVED.

The issue here to-day is the same which prevails throughout the country, which will be the issue of this canvass, and perhaps for years to come. To repeat what I have had occasion to say elsewhere, it is between two paramount ideas, each struggling for the supremacy. One is, that the war to suppress the rebellion was right and just on our part; that the rebels forfeited their civil and political rights, and can only be restored to them upon such conditions as the nation may prescribe for its future safety and prosperity.—The other idea is, that the rebellion was not sinful, but was right; that those engaged in it forfeited no rights, civil or political, and have a right to take charge of their State governments and be restored to their representation in Congress just as if there had been no rebellion and nothing had occurred. The immediate issue before the Senate now is between the existing State governments established under the policy of the President of the United States in the rebel States, and the plan of reconstruction presented by Congress.

STATUS OF CLOSE REBEL STATES AT THE WAR.

When a surveyor first enters a new territory he endeavors to ascertain the exact latitude and longitude of a given spot, and from that can safely begin his survey; and so I will endeavor to ascertain a proposition in this debate upon which both parties are agreed, and start from that proposition. That proposition is, that at the end of the war, in the spring of 1865, the rebel States were without State governments of any kind. The loyal State governments existing at the beginning of the war had been overturned by the rebels; the rebel State governments erected during the war had been overturned by our armies, and at the end of the war there were no governments of any kind existing in those States. This fact was recognized distinctly by the President of the United States in his proclamation under which the work of reconstruction was commenced in North Carolina in 1865, to which I beg leave to refer. The others were mere copies of this proclamation. In that proclamation he says:

And whereas the rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and whereas the President of the United States is by the Constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof in the most violent and revolting from, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and whereas it is necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the people of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government.

I read this, Mr. President, for the purpose of showing that the President of the United States, in his policy of reconstruction, started out with a distinct recognition of the applicability of this clause of the Constitution, and that he based his system of reconstruction upon it. It is true that he recites in this proclamation that he is the Commander-in-chief of the army of the United States; but at the same time he puts his plan of reconstruction not upon the exercise of the military power which is called to its aid, but on the execution of the guaranty provided by the clause of the Constitution to which I have referred. He appoints a Governor for North Carolina and for these other States, the office being civil in its character, but military in its effects. This Governor has all the power of one of the district commanders, and, in fact, far greater power than was conferred upon General Pope or General Sheridan, or any general in command of a district; for it is further provided:

That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said provisional governor in carrying into effect this proclamation.

THIS GUARANTY A LEGISLATIVE ACT.

We are then agreed upon the second proposition, that the power of the United States to reconstruct and guarantee republican forms of government at once applied when these States were found in the condition in which they were at the end of the war. Then, sir, being agreed upon these two propositions, we are brought to the question as to the proper form of exercising this power and by whom it shall be exercised. The Constitution says that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." By the phrase "United States" here is meant the Government of the United States. The United States can only act through the Government, and the clause would mean precisely the same thing if it read "the Government of the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government."

Then, as the Government of the United States is to execute this guaranty, the question arises, what constitutes the Government of the United States? The President does not constitute the Government; the Congress does not constitute the Government; the judiciary does not constitute the Government, but all three together constitute the Government; and as this guaranty is to be executed by the Government of the United States, it follows necessarily that it must be a legislative act. The President could not assume that he was the United States within the meaning of that provision, without assuming that he was the Government of the United States. Congress could not of itself assume to execute the guaranty without assuming that it was the Government of the United States; nor could the judiciary without a like assumption. The act must be the act of the Government, and therefore it must be a legislative act, a law passed by Congress, submitted to the President for his approval, and perhaps, in a proper case, subject to be reviewed by the judiciary.

Mr. President, that this is necessarily the case from the simple reading of the Constitution seems to me cannot be for a moment denied. The President, in assuming to execute this guaranty himself, is assuming to be the Government of the United States, which he clearly is not, but only one of its co-ordinate branches; and, therefore, as this guaranty must be a legislative act, it follows that the attempt on the part of the President to execute the guaranty was without authority, and that the guaranty can only be executed in the form of a law, first to be passed by Congress and then to be submitted to the President for his approval; and if he does not approve it, then to be passed over his head by a majority of two-thirds in each House. That law, then, becomes the execution of the guaranty and is the act of the Government of the United States.

THE POWER TO DETERMINE VESTS IN CONGRESS.

Mr. President, this is not an open question. I send to the Secretary and ask him to read a part of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Luther vs. Borden, as reported in 7 Howard.

The Secretary read as follows:

Moreover, the Constitution of the United State, after war is has provided for an emergency of this kind, and authorized the General Government to interfere in the domestic concerns of a State, has treated the subject as political, and has placed the power in the hands of that department.

The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasions, and, upon the application of the Legislature or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

Under this article of the Constitution it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. For, as the United States guarantees to each State a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is republican or not. And when the Senators and Representative of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority. And its decision is binding upon every other department of the Government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal. It is true that the contest in this case did not last long enough to bring the matter to this issue; and as no Senators or Representatives were elected under the authority of the Government of which Mr. Dorr was the head, Congress was not called upon to decide the controversy. Yet the right to decide is placed there, and not in the courts.

MR. MORTON. In this opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered many years ago, the right to execute the guaranty provided for in this clause of the Constitution, is placed in Congress and nowhere else, and therefore the necessary reading of the Constitution is confirmed by the highest judicial authority which we have.

MR. JOHNSON. Do you read from the opinion delivered by the Chief Justice?

MR. MORTON. Yes, sir; the opinion delivered by Chief Justice Taney. He decides that this power is not judicial; that it is one of the high powers conferred upon Congress; that it is not subject to be reviewed by the Supreme Court, because it is political in its nature. It is a distinct enunciation of the doctrine that this guaranty is not to be executed by the President or by the Supreme Court, but by the Congress of the United States, in the form of a law to be passed by that body and to be submitted to the President for his approval; and should he disapprove it, it may become a law by being passed by a two-thirds majority over his head.

Now I will call the attention of my friend from Wisconsin to some other authority. As he has been pleased to refer to a former speech of mine to show that I am not quite consistent, I will refer to a vote given by him in 1864 on a very important provision. On the 1st of July, 1864, the Senate having under consideration, as in Committee of the Whole, "a bill to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped or overthrown a republican form of government," Mr. Brown, of Missouri, offered an amendment to strike out all of the bill after the enacting clause and to insert a substitute, which I will ask the Secretary to read.

The Secretary read as follows:

That when the inhabitants of any State have been declared in a State of insurrection against the United States by proclamation of the President, by force and virtue of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 13, 1861, they shall be, and are hereby declared to be, incapable of casting any vote for electors of President or Vice President of the United States, or of electing Senators or Representatives in Congress until said insurrection in said State is suppressed or abandoned and said inhabitants have returned to their obedience to the Government of the United States, and until such return to obedience shall be declared by proclamation of the President, issued by virtue of an act of Congress hereafter to be passed, authorizing the same.

MR. MORTON. The honorable Senator from Wisconsin voted for that in Committee of the Whole and on its final passage. I call attention to the conclusion of the amendment, which declares that they shall be—

Incapable of casting any vote for electors of President or Vice President of the United States or of electing Senators or Representatives in Congress until said insurrection in said State is suppressed or abandoned, and said inhabitants have returned to their obedience to the Government of the United States, and until such return and obedience shall be declared by proclamation of the President, issued by virtue of an act of Congress hereafter to be passed, authorizing the same.

Recognizing that a state of war shall be regarded as continuing until it shall be declared no longer to exist by the President, in virtue of an act of Congress to be hereafter passed. I am glad to find by looking at the vote that the distinguished Senator from Maryland (Mr. Johnson) voted for this proposition, and thus recognized the doctrine for which I am now contending: that the power to execute the guaranty is vested in Congress alone, and that it is for Congress alone to determine the the status and condition of those States, and that the President has no power to proclaim peace or to declare the political condition of those States until he shall first have been thereunto authorized by an act of Congress.

EXTENT OF THE POWER.

I therefore, Mr. President, take the proposition as conclusively established, both by reason and authority, that this clause of the Constitution can be executed only by Congress; and taking that as established, I now proceed to consider what are the powers of Congress in the execution of the guaranty, how it shall be executed, and what means may be employed for that purpose. The Constitution does not define the means. It does not say how the guaranty shall be executed. All that is left to the determination of Congress. As to the particular character of the means that must be employed, that, I take it, will depend upon the peculiar circumstances of each case; and the extent of the power will depend upon the other question as to what may be required for the purpose of maintaining or guaranteeing a loyal republican form of government in each State. I use the word "loyal," although it is not used in the Constitution, because loyalty is an inhering qualification, not only in regard to persons who are to fill public offices, but in regard to State governments, and we have no right to recognize a State government that is not loyal to the government of the United States. Now, sir, as to the use of means that are not prescribed in the Constitution, I call the attention of the Senate to the eighteenth clause of section eight of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that:

The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States or any department or officer thereof.

Here is a declaration of what would otherwise be a general principle anyhow: that Congress shall have the power to pass all laws necessary to carry into execution all powers that are vested in the Government under the Constitution. As Congress has the power to guarantee or maintain a loyal republican government in each State, it has the right to use whatever means may be necessary for that purpose. As I before remarked, the character of the means will depend upon the character of the case. In one case it may be the use of an army; in another case perhaps it may be simply presenting a question to the courts, and having it tested in that way; in another possibly we may give a new definition of the power in the hands of that department. I only say we have the power to adopt any one of these modes, or all of them, as the case may require, to carry into execution this guaranty. Any other construction would, in my judgment, render the guaranty a nullity. It would be placing the whole subject-matter in the hands of the rebels. It would be saying to them, you can, by keeping up a certain length of time a condition of anarchy, break up your State governments, and then you have the right to have just such governments restored as you please. That construction, I say, would render the guaranty a nullity, and would be placing the whole subject-matter in the hands of the rebels. It would be saying to them, you can, by keeping up a certain length of time a condition of anarchy, break up your State governments, and then you have the right to have just such governments restored as you please. That construction, I say, would render the guaranty a nullity, and would be placing the whole subject-matter in the hands of the rebels.

The President of the United States, in his proclamation, declared that those governments were to be formed only by the loyal people of those States; and I beg leave to call the attention of the Senate to that clause in his proclamation of reconstruction. He says:

And with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations with the Federal Government.

Again, speaking of the army:

And they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding, or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized.

Now, sir, so far from those State governments having been organized by the loyal people, they were organized by the disloyal; every office passed into the hands of a rebel; the Union men had no part or lot in those governments; and so far from answering the purpose for which governments are intended, they failed to extend protection to the loyal men, either white or black. The loyal men were murdered with impunity; and I will thank any Senator upon this floor to point to a single case in any of the rebel States where a rebel has been tried and brought to punishment by the civil authority for the murder of a Union man. Not one case, I am told, can be found. Those governments utterly failed in answering the purpose of civil governments; and not only that, but they returned the colored people to a condition of *quasi* slavery; they made them the slaves of society instead of being, as they were before, the slaves of individuals.—Under various forms of vagrant laws they deprived them of the rights of freemen, and placed them under the power and control of their rebel masters, who were filled with hatred and revenge.

THE POLICY OF CONGRESS.

But, Mr. President, time passed on. Congress assembled in December, 1865. For a time it paused. It did not at once annul those governments. It hesitated. At last, in 1866, the constitutional amendment, the fourteenth article, was brought forward as a basis of settlement and reconstruction; and there was a tacit understanding, though it was not embraced in any law or resolution, that if the Southern people should ratify and agree to that amendment, then their State governments would be accepted. But that amendment was rejected, contemptuously rejected. The Southern people, counseled and inspired by the Democracy of the North, rejected that amendment. They were told that they were not bound to submit to any conditions whatever; that they had forfeited no rights by rebellion. Why, sir, what did we propose by this amendment? By the first section we declared that all men born upon our soil were citizens of the United States—a thing that had long been recognized by every department of this Government until the Dred Scott decision was made in 1857. The second section provided that where a class or race of men were excluded from the right of suffrage they should not be counted in the basis of representation—an obvious justice that no reasonable man for a moment could deny; that if four million people down South were to have no suffrage, the men living in their midst and surrounding them, and depriving them of all political rights, should not have members of Congress on their account. I say the justice of the second clause has never been successfully impugned by any argument, I care not how ingenious it may be. What was the third clause? It was that the leaders of the South, those men who had once taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and had afterward committed perjury by going into the rebellion, should be made ineligible to any office under the Government of the United States or of a State. It was a very small disfranchisement. It was intended to withhold power from those leaders by whose instrumentality we had lost nearly half a million lives and untold treasure. The justice of that disfranchisement could not be disproved. And what was the fourth clause of the amendment? That this Government should never assume and pay any part of the rebel debt; that it should never pay the rebels for their slaves. This was bitterly opposed in the North as well as in the South. How could any man oppose that amendment unless he was in favor of this Government assuming a portion or all of the rebel debt, and in favor of paying the rebels for their slaves? When the Democratic party North and South opposed that most important, and, perhaps, hereafter to be regarded as vital amendment, they were committing themselves in principle, as they had been before by declaration, to the doctrine that this Government was bound to pay for the slaves, and that it was just and right that we should assume and pay the rebel debt.

This amendment, as I have before said, was rejected, and when Congress assembled in December, 1866, they were confronted by the fact that every proposition of compromise had been rejected; every half-way measure had been spurned by the rebels, and they had nothing left to do but to begin the work of reconstruction themselves; and in February, 1867, Congress for the first time entered upon the execution of the guaranty provided for in the Constitution by the passage of the first reconstruction law. A supplementary bill was found necessary in March, another one in July, and I believe another is found necessary at this time; but the power is with Congress. Whatever it shall deem necessary, whether it be in the way of colored suffrage, whether it be in the way of military power—whatever Congress shall deem necessary in the execution of this guaranty is conclusive upon the courts and upon the States.

WHY COLORED MEN WERE ENFRANCHISED.

Sir, when Congress entered upon this work it had become apparent to all men that loyal republican State governments could not be erected and maintained upon the basis of the white population. We had tried them. Congress had attempted the work of reconstruction through the constitutional amendment by leaving with the white people of the South the question as to when the colored people should exercise the right of suffrage, if ever; but when it was found that those white men were as rebellious as ever, that they hated this Government more bitterly than ever; when it was found that they persecuted the loyal men, both white and black, in their midst; when it was found that Northern men who had gone down there were driven out by social tyranny, by a thousand annoyances, by the insecurity of life and property—then it became apparent to all men of intelligence that reconstruction could not take place upon the basis of the white population, and something else must be done.

Now, sir, what was there left to do? Either we must hold these people continually by military power, or we must use such machinery upon such a new basis as would enable loyal republican State governments to be raised up; and in the last resort—and I will say Congress waited long, the nation waited long, experience had to come to the rescue of reason before the thing was done—in the last resort, and as the last thing to be done, Congress determined to dig through all the rubbish—dig through the soil and the shifting sands, and go down to the eternal rock, and there, upon the basis of the everlasting principle of equal and exact justice to all men, we have planted the column of reconstruction; and, sir, it will arise slowly but surely, and "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Whatever dangers we apprehended from the introduction to the right of suffrage of seven hundred thousand men, just emerged from slavery, were put aside in the presence of a greater danger. Why, sir, let me say frankly to my friend from Wisconsin that I approached universal colored suffrage in the South reluctantly. Not because I adhered to the miserable dogma that this was the white man's government, but because I entertained fears about at once entrusting a large body of men just from slavery, to whom education had been denied by law, to whom the marriage relation had been denied, who had been the most abject slaves, with political power. And as the Senator has referred to a speech which I made in Indiana in 1865, allow me to show the principle that then actuated me, for in that speech I said:

In regard to the question of admitting the freedmen of the Southern States to vote, while I admit the equal rights of all men, and that in time all men will have the right to vote, without distinction of color or race, I yet believe that in the case of four million of slaves, just freed from bondage, there should be a period of probation and preparation before they are brought to the exercise of political power.

Such was my feeling at that time, for it had not then been determined by the bloody experience of the last two years that we could not reconstruct upon the basis of the white population, and such was the opinion of a great majority of the people of the North; and it was not until a year and a half after that time that Congress came to the conclusion that there was no way left but to resort to colored suffrage and suffrage to all men except those who were disqualified by the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors.

WHO OPPOSE RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. President, we hear much said in the course of this debate and through the press, about the violation of the Constitution. It is said that in the reconstruction measures of Congress we have gone outside of the Constitution, and the remark of some distinguished statesman of the Republican party is quoted to that effect. Sir, if any leading Republican has ever said so, he spoke only for himself, not for another. I deny the statement *in toto*. I insist that these reconstruction measures are as fully within the powers of the Constitution as any legislation that can be had, not only by reason, but by authority.—And who are the men that are talking so much about the violation of the Constitution, and who pretend to be the especial friends of that instrument? The great mass of them, only three years ago, were in arms to overturn the Constitution and establish that of Montgomery in its place, or were their Northern friends, who were aiding and sympathizing in that undertaking.

I had occasion the other day to speak of what was described as a Constitutional Union man—a man living inside of the Federal lines during the war, sympathizing with the rebellion, and who endeavored to aid the rebellion by insisting that every war measure for the purpose of suppressing it was a violation of the Constitution of the United States. Now, these men who claim to be the especial friends of the Constitution are the men who have sought to destroy it by force of arms, and those throughout the country who have given them aid and comfort. Sir, you will remember that once a celebrated French woman was being dragged to the scaffold, and as she passed the statue of Liberty she exclaimed: "How many crimes have been committed in thy name!" and I can say to the Constitution, how many crimes against liberty, humanity, and progress, are being committed in thy name by these men who, while they loved not the Constitution, and sought its destruction, now, for party purposes, claim to be its especial friends.

My friend from Wisconsin yesterday compared what he called the Radical party of the North to the radicals of the South, and when he was asked the question by some Senator, "Who are the radicals of the South?" he said, "They are the Secessionists." Sir, the Secessionists of the South are Democrats today, acting in harmony and concert with the Democratic party. They were Democrats during the war who prayed for the success of McClellan and Pendleton, and would have been glad to have voted for them; and they were Democrats before the war, and the men who made the rebellion. These are the radicals of the South; and my friend from Wisconsin, after all, is voting with the radicals.

THE CRY OF NEGRO SUPREMACY.

The burden of his speech yesterday was that the reconstruction measures of Congress are intended to establish negro supremacy.—Sir, this proposition is without any foundation whatever. I believe it was stated yesterday by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) that in every State but two the white voters registered out-numbered the colored voters; and the fact that in two States the colored voters outnumbered the white voters is owing to the simple accident that there are more colored men in those States than there are white men. Congress has not sought to establish negro supremacy, nor has it sought to establish the supremacy of any class or party of men. If it had sought to establish negro supremacy it would have been an easy matter by excluding from the right of suffrage all men who had been concerned in the rebellion, in accordance with the proposition of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner), in his speech at Worcester in 1865. He proposed to exclude all men who had been concerned in the rebellion and confer suffrage only on those who were left. That would have established negro supremacy by giving the negroes an overwhelming majority in every State; and if that had been the object of Congress it could have been readily done. But, sir, Congress has only sought to divide the political power between the loyal and the disloyal.

The Star & Sentinel.

Wednesday, March 11, 1868.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 10,000 persons.

☞Advertisements, to secure immediate attention, must be handed in on or before Tuesday morning."

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

THE LATEST.

Our latest advices from Washington are to the effect that the Senate will fix a period about twenty days from Friday next for the beginning of the trial; and that it will be completed within a month from that time, or about the 10th of May.

There is no ground whatever to doubt that the PRESIDENT will be found guilty, and removed. We are reliably advised that this is the *opinion of the leading Democrats in Washington, in and out of Congress.*

We are further advised of the probability of the PRESIDENT'S resignation, before final judgment, so as to avoid the danger of the Senate imposing as part of the sentence, a perpetual disqualification for holding office. He desires to be the Democratic nominee; and such a sentence would foreclose him.

On the whole, the prospect of having a distinctive Republican Administration at Washington by the middle of May is about as certain as any future event can be.

SENATOR MORTON'S GREAT SPEECH.

We devote the outside of to-day's issue to the great speech of Senator MORTON, of Indiana, on Reconstruction, recently delivered in the U. S. Senate.—It will amply repay a careful reading.—It is beyond all question the ablest effort which the Reconstruction debate has called out. As a vindication of the policy of the Republican party, it is thorough and unanswerable—terse, logical, comprehensive, and convincing. Let no one lay it by without a careful perusal.

THE Republican State Convention meets in Philadelphia to-day. A. J. COVER, Esq., is the Representative delegate from this county, and Col. MCCLURE, of Franklin county, the Senatorial delegate. Gen. GRANT will be unanimously endorsed for President, and the indications are that EX-Gov. CURTIN will be presented as the choice of Pennsylvania for Vice President. Gen. HARTRANFT will doubtless be nominated for Auditor General and Col. CAMPBELL for Surveyor General.

MAYOR HOFFMAN of New York, is trying to become the Copperhead candidate for Vice President; and lets slip no chance to make a speech. Hence, he says many foolish things. In a recent one in New York, he said the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON would hereafter be equally odious to the American people.

We are glad that *something* has occurred to "develop" HOFFMAN'S horror at Booth's crime, and if nothing else had reconciled us to Impeachment this would. But it is singular it did not occur to HOFFMAN that there is a marked difference between the two cases; for JOHNSON is to be *tried*, by the Constitutional tribunal, for high crimes, and to lose his official life if found guilty, while LINCOLN was not tried, but was foully murdered by a murderous incarnation of the Spirit of the Rebellion.

THE Copperhead State Convention me on the 4th, and nominated CHARLES E. BOYLE of Fayette for Auditor General, and WELLINGTON ENT of Columbia for Surveyor General. These are very light men. ENT'S *real* strength in Convention was 12 votes, which he received on first ballot; but the necessity of balancing BOYLE with a General (!) ran ENT up to 71 on the second. JOHN M. COOPER, of Chambersburg, received 36 votes on the first, and 37 on the second, ballot. WM. P. SCHELL is the Presidential elector for this Congressional District, and GEORGE W. BREWER and JOHN R. DONAHOE (who is he?) are delegates to the National Convention. The delegates are instructed to votes as a unit on candidates and the Platform, but are uninstructed as to candidates. The resolutions are tame, and evasive. They ignore JOHNSON; but denounce Congress. Probably the most impudent falsehood in them is holding Congress responsible for the non-reconstruction of the Rebel States; but we believe they, bad and bitter as they are, will be unable to perpetuate disunion. The Congressional policy, with a fair execution of the law (which JOHNSON refuses), will restore them all by July next. But for the Copperhead opposition, they would all be restored now.

WM. A. WALLACE has been re-appointed Chairman of the State Committee, and H. J. STAHLE is the member for this county.

THE Copperheads of North Carolina have reached the high-water mark of outrage and insult to the loyal sentiment of the whole country, in nominating for Governor of that State ZEBULON B. VANCE, who was its Governor during the whole of the Rebellion, and who was one of Jeff. Davis's most efficient agents in keeping up Southern determination, and thereby prolonging the war.

VANCE did violence to his better nature in joining the Rebellion. Like STEPHENS of Georgia, he resisted it in its earlier stages. But when he drowned his conscience, stifled the promptings of patriotism, and gave his adherence to the cause of Treason, none was more faithful to its fortunes, and none more identified with its crimes. At the close of the War, he refused to accept the situation in a loyal spirit, and he has done much to obstruct the reconstruction of North Carolina.

It is monstrous to clothe with power and deck with honors the very men who gave Treason its power over the Unionists, and drove the South into a four years' carnival of blood. Yet *this* is the inspiration of the whole of the Copperhead organization, North as well as South—the only difference being that the Southern Copperheads are a little more fully blown than their Northern brethren. Their common purposes are alike infamous, and demand the indignant reprobation of the people.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST GUN!

New Hampshire Election.

CONGRESS SUSTAINED—REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH!

As we go to press, we are in receipt of telegrams announcing a glorious triumph in New Hampshire! The Republicans sweep the State by over 3,000 majority. As the first response to Impeachment, it has great significance. Clear the track!

HAVE WE A GOVERNMENT OF LAW?

If so, the PRESIDENT has no right to disobey the law; and, when he does, it is at his peril. Here is the whole controversy. *No President*, before JOHNSON, ever undertook to create a vacancy by removal during the session of the Senate and fill it by an *ad interim* appointment. *This* was never authorized by any statute, but was expressly prohibited by the Civil Tenure Act. So that, leaving the latter law out of the question, his act is none the less illegal. The only question remaining is as to his purpose, upon which those who know his desperate and shameless courses the last two years can have no doubt.

On this duty of *obedience to law*, ROBERT J. WALKER, Polk's Secretary of the Treasury and a distinguished Democrat, has recently well said that:

"The President has no right to disobey a law of Congress upon the assumption that it was unconstitutional, and that if this were not so the President might set aside all the laws of Congress since the foundation of the Government, upon the ground that they were unconstitutional. That the President possessed no such power, because it was not an executive act *exclusively a judicial power*, and that *all the laws of Congress must be obeyed and executed by the President*, unless their execution was restrained by the highest judicial authority. That to *declare a law unconstitutional* was not only the exercise of judicial power, *but the highest judicial power*, and only to be resorted to by the courts where, in their judgment, the act was clearly unconstitutional, and that in all doubtful cases the court had uniformly refused to interfere with the execution of the law."

IT will be recollected that when the vote was taken on the original resolution of Impeachment, our representative, Hon. WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, was absent, attending the Somerset Court. Upon Mr. K.'s return to Washington he had his name recorded in favor of the adoption of the resolution, and on the 2d inst., pending the discussion of the Impeachment articles, Mr. KOONTZ got the floor, and made a brief but earnest argument in favor of their adoption by the House. We regret that the pressure on our columns precludes its publication in full.—We give the closing paragraph:

"I have, then, shown conclusively, Mr. Chairman, that this proceeding is not only within the provisions of the Constitution, but that the circumstances attendant upon the President's course, prior to and at the time of his attempted removal of Mr. Stanton, evince a determination to wilfully violate the law; and I now wish to say, in conclusion, to gentlemen on the other side of this House who insist that the people 'never, never will stand the impeachment of Andrew Johnson,' that these fears are not well founded. This nation has stood against greater shocks. It remained firm in the midst of a civil war unequalled in history. Its peace and stability were undisturbed at the murder of its honored Chief Magistrate, an event which in other nations would have produced revolution, bloodshed, and anarchy; and if its people could bear without tumult and violence the assassination of an honored and faithful Executive, I ask can they not bear the removal, under the forms of law, of a dishonored and faithless one? All that we demand is that the laws of the country be faithfully executed; and if the highest officer in the Government has wilfully violated any of them and subjected himself to removal from office, a law-abiding and intelligent people will acquiesce in the verdict."

GOV. SWANN, of Maryland, has been again defeated in his Senatorial aspirations, having been trotted out by his friends to fill the vacancy created by the non-admission of Hon. P. F. Thomas. After several days' balloting, on Friday last SWANN was dropped, and Hon. GEORGE VICKERS, of Kent county, was elected—the vote on last ballot standing, Vickers 59, Thomas 41, Earle 2. Mr. VICKERS was originally a Whig and an earnest outspoken Union man during the early part of the War, but went over to the Democracy on the issues growing out of the Slavery question, and has since been acting with them. He has the reputation of being an able lawyer and a gentleman of refined courtesy.

THE Pennsylvania Democratic Convention has resolved that "in enacting the Tenure of Office law, the executive and legislative branches of the Government each had a right to judge of its constitutionality." Very true. The President, judging of its constitutionality for himself, disobeys the act. The House, judging for itself, impeaches him for it; and the Senate, judging of the same question for itself, will, we hope, convict and remove him from office.

WE have received from our esteemed friend JOSEPH S. GITT, Esq., of New Oxford, a severe rejoinder to a scurrilous and grossly personal attack on him by an anonymous correspondent in the last *Compiler*, which we withhold for the present, deeming its publication unnecessary to Mr. G.'s vindication as a high-toned gentleman. Such attacks are best met by silent contempt.

GENERAL GRANT has recently overruled several of HANCOCK'S orders of removals in New Orleans, and HANCOCK sought consolation by polite attentions to JEFFERSON DAVIS who is now in that city. What a pity JOHNSON hasn't pardoned DAVIS, and made him eligible and a delegate to the Copperhead National Convention! He would be welcomed with open arms and might be made its President.

THE New Hampshire State election took place yesterday. We hope to receive the result before going to press.—The canvass has been very active on both sides. Both parties claim the State, which has been very close for the last five years. In 1863 it went Democratic by 3,798, but in 1864 LINCOLN carried it by 3,560. Last year it went Republican by 3,146.

ON Monday, Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a very important bill, which proposes to exempt from internal taxation nearly every kind of manufactures, except coal gas, coal oil, petroleum, liquors, tobacco, cigars, and similar products. It was ordered to be printed.

THE Maryland Republican State Convention on Friday last unanimously endorsed Gen. GRANT for President, and Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL for Vice President.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT.

THE PRESIDENT SUMMONED TO APPEAR.

On Thursday last, at 1 o'clock, Chief Justice Chase made his appearance in the Senate chamber, clad in his loosely flowing black silk robes of office and supported on the arm of Senator Pomeroy, chairman of the committee appointed to inform him of the action of the Senate. He was followed by Associate Justice Nelson, of the Supreme Court, and Senators Wilson and Buckalew, also of the Senate Committee. A death-like stillness reigned throughout the chamber, the galleries being densely crowded and every available seat on the floor being occupied by Senators and members of the House.

The Chief Justice advanced slowly up the middle isle, and as he did so Mr. Wade announced that all business would be suspended and the Senate would proceed to the trial of the impeachment preferred against Andrew Johnson. After saying this, Mr. Wade vacated the chair, which was then taken by the Chief Justice, who stated that in obedience to the summons served upon him by the Senate he was ready to proceed with the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and was prepared to take the oath required by the Constitution. Associate Justice Nelson then administered the oath to him, standing at his right hand and reading it from a manuscript copy.

Amid an almost oppressive stillness, that seemed most aptly calculated to impress all with the solemn and momentous ceremonies that were taking place, the Senators, one by one, as their names were called in alphabetical order, advanced from their seats to the Chief Justice's desk, where he administered the same oath as he had himself taken, reading it in a distinct but not loud tone of voice. When the name of Senator Wade was called, Mr. Hendricks rose and made objection to his being sworn, on the ground of interest, inasmuch as Senator Wade, in case of the President's conviction, would succeed to the Presidential office. A prolonged discussion ensued, lasting until the hour of adjournment.

On Friday, at 1 P. M., the Senate again resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment, Chief Justice Chase presiding. After some further discussion Mr. Hendricks withdrew his objection to the swearing in of Mr. Wade, and the roll of Senators was completed, whereupon the Chief Justice rose and said—

Senators having taken the oath required by the Constitution, the Senate is now organized for the purpose of proceeding to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. The Sergeant-at-Arms will make proclamation.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silence on pain of imprisonment while the Senate of the United States is engaged in the consideration of articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

At the suggestion of the Chief Justice, the Court unanimously adopted the rules for the trial, which had been previously adopted by the Senate.

At 2:45 P. M., the Managers of Impeachment, on the part of the House of Representatives, with the exception of Mr. Stevens, were announced.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The Managers of Impeachment will please come forward and take the seats provided for them within the bar.

The Managers then came forward and took their seats.

Mr. BINGHAM, Chairman of the Managers then said—We are instructed by the House of Representatives, as its Managers, to demand that the Senate take process against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, that he may answer at the bar of the Senate the Articles of Impeachment heretofore presented at the bar of the Senate by the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOWARD then offered an order that a summons be issued, according to the rules of procedure in the trial of cases of impeachment, against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, returnable on Friday, March 13th instant, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon, which was adopted, and the Senate, sitting as a Court, adjourned until Friday next.

THE PRESIDENT SUMMONED.

At four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate called at the White House and delivered to the President the summons of the High Court of Impeachment to appear before it on Friday, the 13th instant. The President quietly remarked that it would receive attention, and the Sergeant-at-Arms retired.

Some of the President's friends state that he will respond in person to the writ, and that he will then wait the action of the Senate in giving him time to file his answer. He claims that the proceedings in this case should be conducted exactly the same as similar proceedings in cases before ordinary courts.—When called on to file his reply, he will respond with a demurrer that the charges against him do not amount to high crimes and misdemeanors in the meaning of the Constitution.

THE TENTH ARTICLE.

Some discussion has occurred among the Managers on the part of the House upon the advisability of withdrawing the tenth article, the one introduced by General Butler, containing quotations from the President's speeches, as in the estimation of Congressmen generally it opens the door to a wide field for investigation in case the President chooses to hamper proceedings and protract the trial. It has been intimated by those in the confidence of the President that on that article alone he intends to subpœna as many witnesses as will consume the time of the Court three months. The Board of Managers however, in reply to these assertions, say that they will admit all on that article that the President may wish to prove by a cloud of witnesses, and that therefore they will not allow him to waste time on that point. The matter, however, is still under advisement; but though the question has not been definitely decided it is nearly certain that the trial will be made as short as possible.

POSITION OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

It having leaked out that there has been some disagreement between Chief Justice Chase and the Senate as to the rules adopted by the latter, the Copperheads, with their usual propensity to pervert facts, have undertaken to represent the Chief Justice as hostile to the Impeachment movement and disposed to interpose difficulties and delay. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives the facts in the case:

It seems that when the Senate Committee to prepare rules first met, it was suggested that it would not be improper to consult with with the Chief Justice preparatory to drawing them up. This suggestion was favorably received, and Messrs. Howard and Edmunds were asked to see and talk with Mr. Chase. They called on him and were cordially received. He stated, when they mentioned their business, that he did not think it best for him, in his official capacity to assist at that time in preparing the rules. This view was concurred in by the two Senators, and thereupon followed a long informal talk upon the subject. The fact was very soon developed that the Senators, and particularly Mr. Howard, differed greatly and radically from the Chief Justice as to his rights and privileges while sitting as a member of the Court of Impeachment. He took the ground that the Constitution, in making him the presiding officer, conferred upon him the right to vote on all questions that might arise during the trial, though not on the final question of guilt. This opinion was controverted by both Senators, and strongly combatted by Mr. Howard, they holding that the duties of the Chief Justice are simply those of a presiding officer, and that he has no vote at any stage of the proceedings. It is not necessary to say that neither Mr. Chase nor Mr. Howard convinced the other, and the conference finally broke up with the understanding on Mr. Chase's part, as he says, that the Senate committee were to draft their rules and further consult with him before reporting them to the Senate.—Mr. Howard did not understand that there was to be another meeting, and says, indeed, that it would have been entirely useless, as the Chief Justice demanded a concession that the committee and the Senate would never give. It is a fact, however, that no further consultation did take place, but that the rules were prepared, reported to the Senate, and after amendment agreed upon. The Chief Justice felt or assumed that he had not been treated fairly—in a word, that he had been snubbed; hence the letter which he wrote without, so far as can be learned, consulting any leading public men. This document created so much talk and doubt that he was visited by various friends last evening. He protested that there was nothing more in the letter than appeared on its face, and somewhat indignantly denied the stories to his discredit that were circulated in connection therewith.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Since the adoption of the Constitution there have been five trials of impeachment by the Senate. The first of these was that of Wm. Blount, a Senator from Tennessee. It commenced December 17th, 1798, and concluded January 14th, 1799. The next was the trial of John Pickering, Judge of the New Hampshire district, which lasted from March 3d to March 12th, 1803. The third was that of Samuel Chase, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was commenced November 30th, 1804, and lasted until March 1st, 1805. The fourth was the trial of James H. Peck, Judge of the Missouri district, which was prolonged through two sessions, viz: from May 11th to May 25th, 1830, and from December 30th of the same year to January 31st, 1831. The last trial by the Senate was on the impeachment of Judge Humphreys, of the Tennessee district, about the year 1863, we think; but the record is not before us.

LENGTH OF THE TRIAL.

There is much diversity of opinion as to the duration of the trial, and although no accurate estimate can be formed at this time, it is most likely that the trial will last until the middle or last of April. No one here who has an opportunity to judge and who can look upon the issue impartially, doubts a conviction.

AD INTERIM THOMAS TO BE RECOGNIZED.

It is said the President has finally determined to recognize *ad interim* Thomas as Secretary of War, by inviting him to attend the regular Cabinet meetings. What demonstration he will make to get possession of the War Department none can tell; probably none beyond his usual demand. He may open a War office in the White House, or in the Navy Department, both of which are open to him.

Secretary Stanton remains at the War Department day and night, having his meals brought to him, and holds levees day and night, which are attended by hosts of friends, including members of both Houses, prominent among whom is Senator Wade.

For over a week past Adjutant-General Thomas has only called and humbly asked for his private letters, which are given him by Assistant Adjutant-General Townsend, who acts as Adjutant-General. The room of Thomas is being kept locked up and the key is in the personal custody of Mr. Stanton, who refuses to give it to him unless he will resume his duties as Adjutant-General and abandon his assumptions to the office of the Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS.

The Washington correspondents of various papers, Republican and Democratic, agree that it is the President's purpose to object to every Senator who has expressed an opinion as to his guilt or innocence further that the Senate, as now constituted, in the absence of representatives from ten States, is not competent to try him—both of which pleas will of course be over-ruled. It is said that prominent Democrats are urging him, after making these points, to refuse to submit to a trial, in view of the certainty of conviction, but to tender his resignation, and appeal from the Senate to the people. Conviction will debar him from forever holding office, while a resignation and appeal to the country would strengthen his chances for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Good advice, but not likely to be followed.

All the counsel of the President have not yet been selected, but Judge R. R. Curtis, of Massachusetts, and David Dudley Field, of New York, have been regularly retained.

VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.

While conversing with a highly distinguished Southern gentleman yesterday afternoon, a native of Georgia, (says "Occasional," the Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*,) I could not restrain the wish that what he said to me could be heard by the Democrats of the old free States.

He said: "The removal of Andrew Johnson would be lifting from the Southern people a greater load than any under which they have ever suffered. We are like men struggling with a fiend—our steps are watched, our words noted, our lives threatened, our labor plundered, our best men slandered, our great improvements retarded, our friends kept away, our brethren driven off—all because Andrew Johnson pardons, pays, and pushes on our enemies. We shall make Georgia a Republican State by a tremendous vote, but no tongue can tell what we have had to endure to accomplish it, and yet we are better off than our brethren of Mississippi, Texas, and Louisiana. In the first the reign of terror is more severe than it ever was during the rebellion, while General Hancock, excited to his bad work by Andrew Johnson, refuses to arrest it. Give us a Republican in the Presidential chair, and we shall require nothing from Congress. Millions will be immediately saved to the public treasury, and there will be an instant submission on the part of the public enemies. All that is needed to make the South bloom like a garden, is to notify the emigrant and the capitalist that they will be protected by the laws. I belonged to the Democratic party in its best days, voted for James Buchanan in 1856, and for John C. Breckinridge in 1860; but when I realized that the overthrow of the Democratic party was simply to prepare the way for the rebellion, I took my stand, and now, regretting the delusion under which I labored, I am resolved to do all I can to repair my mistake."

THE desperate straits of a desperate party are being brought to light every day by the attempts of the Copperheads to bolster up their cause on false assumptions and false facts, by strained conclusions, and wilful perversions. The names of great men now entombed and honored are dragged into their speeches and editorials in vindication of their position.—Now Clay is quoted, then Webster, then Hamilton and Madison, all to prove doctrines that they repudiated throughout their whole lives. Stray, disjointed sentences are gobbled up without reference to sense or context, and inserted to show just the opposite of what these men thought and spoke. The party that thus presumes upon the gullibility of its readers must have a very frail tenure in the respect and admiration of the educated masses. Perversions of the speeches and writings of these great men were enough to make a freeman weep, but the mauling of their reputations, the dragging down of their great names from the proud positions they occupy in American statesmanship, is a worse crime than any that disgraced Nero's catalogue.

GENERAL NEWS.

GOLD continues weak under the Impeachment movement, selling down to 140½.

THE internal revenue receipts during last week amounted to $5,485,629.

A Mr. MILLER, in Racine, Wisconsin, died from putting kerosene on an ulcer.

BAYARD TAYLOR says that only one meerschaum in ten made in Germany is genuine.

A CHINAMAN in California fattens rats for the tables of his epicurean countrymen.

BANGOR, Maine, has been carried by the Republicans, for municipal offices, by about 400 majority.

HON. Thaddeus Stevens, for the past four days, has been too ill to attend the sessions of the House. He is slightly better, but is yet exceedingly feeble.

THE municipal election in Memphis, Tennessee, on Saturday resulted in the entire success of the Republican ticket by 1,500 to 2,000 majority. The home of Johnson repudiates him and demands impeachment.

THE Republican press of the country, with out exception, sustains the action of the House of Representatives in impeaching President Johnson for his violation of the law he was bound to execute.

THE money-order system of the Post office Department has not only proved to be a success as far as possible convenience is concerned, but also as a source of revenue to the Government.

THE Democracy, whose dislike of "political parsons" is so well known, have had as their chief canvassers in New Hampshire, the Rev. Henry Clay Dean, the Rev. C. Chauncey Burr, and the Rev. J. C. Lovejoy.

GEN. Hancock's demand or request to be relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District was received by Gen. Grant on Saturday. It will be referred to the President. It is rumored that the President will assign him to the new Department of the Atlantic, headquarters at Washington, the same which Gens. Sherman and Thomas so indignantly declined. The next steps will be to brevet him Lieutenant General and General, but the Senate will have something to say to that.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.—The joint committee of the Old and New School Presbyterians, appointed by the general assemblies of 1866, and continued by the assemblies of 1867, are to meet in Philadelphia to-day, for the purpose of making a final report. The results of the Pan-Presbyterian Convention, in Philadelphia, in November last, and the many ratification meetings since held, East and West, are said to have made sure the union of the Old and New Schools, though the United and Reformed Presbyterians may not come in for the present.

THE Democrats of Philadelphia have placed at the head of their delegation to the National Convention, Alderman William McMullen. This is a very worthy selection. Mr. McMullen has been distinguished in public life. He was the referee in the celebrated prize fight between Collyer and Barney Aaron, at Aquia Creek, has been engaged in innumerable rough and tumble fights on his own account, and is an adept in all kinds of political cheatery. The Democrats of Philadelphia will probably send him to Congress to keep Mr. Morrissey in countenance.

GRANT AS A CIRCUS RIDER.—Mr. J. R. Grant, father of General Grant, is writing a life of his illustrious son, for the New York Ledger. The following anecdote, is told of the Hero of Vicksburg and Richmond:

"Once, when he was a boy, a show came along in which there was a mischievous pony, trained to go round the ring like lightning, and he was expected to throw any boy that attempted to ride him.

"Will any boy come forward and ride this pony? shouted the ring-master.

Ulysses stepped forward, and mounted the pony. The performance began. Round and round and round the ring went the pony, faster and faster, making the greatest effort to dismount the rider. But Ulysses sat as steady as if he had grown to the pony's back. Presently, out came a large monkey and sprang up behind Ulysses. The people set up a great shout of laughter, and on the pony ran; but it all produced no effect on the rider. Then the ring-master made the monkey jump up on to Ulysses' shoulders, standing with his feet on his shoulders, and with his hands holding on to his hair. At this there was another and still louder shout, but not a muscle of Ulysses' face moved. There was not a tremor of his nerves. A few more rounds, and the ring-master gave it up; he had come across a boy that the pony and the monkey both could not dismount.

A SNAKE CRAWLS INTO AN INFANT'S STOMACH.—The *Bucyrus* (Ohio) *Journal* states that during the great snow a lad near that place went out to a potato mound to get potatoes; after clearing away the snow, and breaking into the mound, he found a kind of nest in the straw, in which was a compact ball which he took to be a large ball of string such as our wool men use. He brought this in with the potatoes, and laid it on the baby's cradle near the stove. His mother just then sent him off to a neighbor and continued about her work. He was gone an hour, and when he returned, upon looking for his ball, he found it had resolved itself into a pile of squirming snakes, many of which were seeking the warmth of the infant's body, one having actually entered the infant's mouth. A cry of alarm from the boy attracted the attention of the mother toward the cradle, and seizing the child she sought to extricate the reptile, but was too late, and it actually drew itself within the baby's mouth and down its throat. Dr. Ingraham was sent for, but he recognized the snake as being the common "serpens noctus," and therefore perfectly harmless. He declined worrying the baby with medicine, and the child seemed unhurt by its singular accident. The mother declares, however, that its appetite is much increased, and that in its sleep it frequently hisses loudly.

AN interesting and important discussion on the Alabama claims took place in the British House of Commons on Friday last. Mr. Shaw Lefevre made an eloquent speech urging the settlement of the question on the plan proposed by our Government. Lord Stanley replied on the part of the Government in a temperate speech, complimenting our Minister, Mr. Adams, for the conciliatory course he had pursued, but asserting the neutrality of England during the war and defending the refusal to submit the matter to arbitration.—He thought a friendly arrangement of the difficulty is still practicable, and spoke of the reception of Mr. Thornton at Washington as a pledge of peace. Mr. W. E. Forster thought that the claims of the United States deserved better treatment and more careful consideration than they had received. Mr. John Stuart Mill spoke of the hasty recognition of the belligerent rights of the South as an unfriendly, rash and unprecedented act, and advised that the claims be submitted to a mixed commission for settlement. Mr. Gladstone doubted if reparation was due the United States, but said the country would support the Ministry in a just and honorable settlement of the dispute. The debate is commented on by all the London journals. They generally declare that the refusal to refer the claims to arbitration is not due to any desire to shun just obligations, and that Mr. Seward has only to meet Lord Stanley in a like spirit and the misunderstanding will be ended.

Special Notices.

FAIR AND PREFERABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER RESTORES THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WHEN GRAY.

Restores the nutritive matter which originally gave the hair.

RENEWS THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN BALD.

Renews the brush, wiry hair to silken softness.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR DRESSING.

One bottle shows its effects.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. [March 11.-1m

BOILS.

Like the volcano, Boils give issue to the foul and fiery contents of the deep Interior. To remove the cause of such suffering it is only necessary to vitalize the Blood by supplying it with its *Life Element*, IRON.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,

(a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron) will do this effectually, and give *strength, vigor* and *new life* to the wholesystem.

Extract of a letter from REV. RICHARD S. ROSS, of Boston, Mass.

"For years I was a sufferer from Boils, so that my life became a wearisome through their frequent and persistent recurrence; finally a carbuncle formed in the small of my back. During its progress large pieces of decomposed flesh were every day or two cut away, and the prostration and general disturbance of the system were great. Before I had recovered from this attack two smaller carbuncles broke out higher up, and I was again threatened with a recurrence of the sufferings to which I had so long been subjected. It was at this time that I commenced taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP. I continued taking it until I had used five bottles; since then I have had nothing of the kind. For years I was one of the greatest sufferers. Other medicines gave me partial and temporary relief, but the remarkable rem dy, with a kind and intuitive sense, went directly to the root of the evil, and did its work with a thoroughness worthy of its established character."

A 32 page Pamphlet sent free. The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Dey st., New York.

Sold by all druggists.

The best known remedy for SCROFULA,

in all its manifold forms, including *Ulcers, Cancers, Syphilis, Salt Rheum, Consumption, etc.*, is DR. ANDERS' IODINE WATER, a pure solution of Iodine of Wheat, a solvent, discovered after many years of scientific research and experiment. For eradicating humors from the system it has no equal. Circulars sent free.

J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey st., New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. [Mar. 4.-1m

THE GREAT PRIZE

EXHIBITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.

Awarded over Eighty-two Competitors,

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,

The Only Cross of the Legion of Honor and GOLD MEDAL given to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES,

per Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universel" (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867, in these words;

ELIAS HOWE, JR. { Fabricante de Machines a cuadre exposant. Manufacturer of Sewing Machines, Exhibitor.

This double first honor is another proof of the great superiority of the Howe Sewing Machine over all others.

SIBLEY & STOOPS,

No 23 South Eighth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Age for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Western Virginia. [March 4.-3m

GEORGE JACOBS & BRO., Gettysburg, Agents for Adams County.

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS and debilitated whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence bearable. If you are suffering or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Are you weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on setting?—Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of sinking or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon the subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody?—Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they can not succeed in business; they don't become and and discouraged; are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. Those will surely ruin their constitutions, but also those they do beat with or for.—

How many men from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease? Idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble never suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.—HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

April 30, 1867.-1y

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MEDICINES IN THE WORLD.

Established in 1835 by one of our Most Eminent Physicians, and now used throughout North and South America, with more pleasing results than any other Medicine in cases of diseased Liver, Blood or Skin, Indigestion, Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, and Fever and Ague.

Thousands of certificates are in our possession, giving detailed accounts of perfect *cures* effected by these invaluable Medicines. They regulate the system and put all the functions of the body in a healthy condition.

Sold by all Druggists. White & Howland, Proprietors Successors to Dr. John Moffat and Dr. W. B. Moffat, New York.

April 4, 1867.—1yeow

TO THE LADIES.—FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR,

We are selling *Silk, Shawls, Dry* and *Fancy Goods* of every description, also, *Sheet Ware, Furniture, &c.—Valuable Presents*, from $3 to $500, sent *free of charge* to agents sending clubs of ten and upwards. Circulars sent free to any address. MESSENGER & CO.,

P. O., Box, 2931. 42 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.

Feb. 5.-6m

COLGATE & CO'S *ERASIVE SOAP.*

COLGATE & CO'S GERMAN *ERASIVE SOAP.*

Is manufactured from PURE MATERIALS, and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For sale by all Grocers. [May 15, 1867.—1y

NO LOSS CAN BE MORE FATAL TO BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY in the female sex, than the loss of the Hair; gloury, luxuriant hair is one of the most powerful of all personal charms. When baldness or even a deficiency of hair sets in, we naturally look for a dry and wrinkled skin, a faded complexion; when not actually seen, we see them in imagination. Why, then, not cultivate your hair? Encourage it and str engthen it; or if your hair is gray or white, the natural color can be restored by a few applications of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S RENOVATOR (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Price One Dollar. Every Druggist sells it. [Mar. 4.-1m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Specialist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland). No. 625 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Countryean be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. [Nov. 26, 1867.—1y

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

GEO. JACOBS & BRO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg, Pa.,

next door to Keystone Hotel.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, TWEEDS,

Of all styles, and best quality the market can produce, furnished cheap as can be sold in the country, which will be cut out, if desired, without extra charge.

Goods made up and warranted TO FIT.

Also, sole Agents for Adams County for

The Howe Sewing Machine,

The most perfect & reliable in America!

The highest premium—the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and Gold Medal—awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

The Howe Machine will do a larger variety of work in better style than any other machine, and defies all competition for simplicity and ease in working. Call and examine them. Circulars containing price list, &c., can be had on application. [Feb. 12, 1868.-tf

MERCHANT TAILORING.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,

and other materials for Men's Wear, furnished and made up, to order, on short notice.

SATISFACTION WARRANTED.

Work also solicited from Customers, o purchase their Goods elsewhere.

W. T. KING,

York street, opposite the Bank

June 12, 1867.—1y

NEW AND CHEAP CLOTHING

AT BRINKERHOFF'S.

STACKS OF THEM!

CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

which he is selling at such prices as cannot fail to take them off very rapidly. Call and judge for yourselves.—To look at the excellent material, tasteful cutting, and neat and substantial sewing, and then to get his low prices—callers cannot help but buy, when they see it so much to their interest to do so.

He has Coats, Pants, Vests, of all styles and materials, Hats, Boots and Shoes;

Shirts, of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Cravats, Linen and Paper Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs;

Trunks, Valises

The Star and Sentinel.

Gettysburg, Wednesday, March 11, 1868.

SALES.—The following sales of Personal Property, to take place this spring, will be found in our advertising column:

March 13.—Andrew Weikert, Highland tp.
" 13.—Amos Cashman, Straban tp.
" 14.—Alex. D. Taylor, of Joseph, Menallen tp.
" 17.—Jane Cook, Latimore tp.
" " —Jesse Cook, York Sulphur Springs near Bragtown.
" " —Clayton Chamberlin, Hamiltonban tp.
" 18.—Christian Benner, Straban tp.
" " —Samuel S. Stockslager, Cashtown near Fairfield.
" 19.—George Hewitt, Menallied tp.
" " —Joseph A. Wierman, Huntington tp.
" 20.—John Kramrine, Union tp.
" " —John Cleaver, Huntington tp.
" 24.—B. F. Kepner, Butler tp.
" 26.—Sarah Heller, Menallen tp.
" " —Catharine and Charlotte Reever, Mountpleasant tp.
" 27.—John Irwin, Highland tp.
" 28.—Samuel Lawver, Butler tp. near Beecher's Factory.

STOLEN.—The Hanover *Citizen* says that on the 20th ult., nine bushels of wheat were stolen from the barn of Mr. S. SCHWARTZ, in Conowago township.

ANOTHER.—Building Associations are becoming popular. Application has been made to the Court for a charter for one in Littlestown, which will be granted at April Court.

In the U. S. Senate, on Friday, Mr. RAMSEY introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to take charge of the Gettysburg and Antietam National Cemeteries.

CHANGES.—Subscribers to the "STAR AND SENTINEL," who intend to change their residence this Spring, are requested to notify us promptly of their new P. O. address, that the necessary change may be made on our mailing list.

RELIGIOUS.—We learn that a protracted meeting has been in progress in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hunterstown, for several weeks, and some thirty persons, old and young, have made a profession of religion—a number of whom have united with the Church.

CHANGES.—JOHN C. ZOUCK, of New Oxford, has disposed of his store to Messrs. FREY & SNELL, of York county, who take possession on the first of April.

JOS. FOUTZ has disposed of his interest in his store in New Oxford, to his brother R. R. FOUTZ, who will continue the business as heretofore.

BOROUGH ELECTION.—Constable WEIKERT has given the usual notice that an election for a Burgess, two members of Town Council, three School Directors, (one for two years,) one Election Judge, two Inspectors, one Assessor and two Constables, will be held in this borough, on Friday, the 20th inst.

☞We find the following paragraph in the Grand Rapids (Michigan) *Eagle* of the 29th ult.:—

"PHILLIP ALLISON, from Gettysburg, Pa., desires to know the whereabouts of his brother JACOB ALLISON, who recently removed from Grand Haven to this vicinity. Word may be left at the EAGLE office or the Bronson House."

NOMINATED.—The Republicans of the 9th Judicial Circut of North Carolina have nominated VICTOR C. BARRINGER, Esq., for Solicitor of that Circut. Mr. B. was formerly a student in Pennsylvania College, is a fine lawyer, and took early ground in favor of a loyal reconstruction of the Union. We presume and hope his election is beyond doubt.

REV. B. C. SUESSEROTT.—We learn that Rev. BENJ. C. SUESSEROTT, (formerly of this place), lately professor in Lutheran College and principal of Female Seminary, in Springfield, Illinois, has been appointed Principal of the High School in that city.—This institution is one of the most reputable in the West, and is said to equal in its standards any in the Eastern cities.

GOOD PRICES.—At the sale of HEZ. LATSHAW, in Franklin township, on Saturday last, six horses constituting one team realized $1,403.50. The horses were sold separately, and were knocked down to different parties at the following prices, viz: $299, $253, $258.50, $203, $210, and $210.

The sale of WM. WIRES, Straban township, on Thursday and Friday, realized over $3,460. As high as $19.87 was obtained per head for Sheep of the Cotswold breed.

Both these sales were very largely attended, both having been extensively advertised.

SALES.—DAVID HOKE has purchased the property of THOMAS HIMES, in New Oxford, for the sum of $6,000—a large two-story brick building, with a large bank barn, carriage house, &c., with about one acre suited for building lots.

JACOB W. CRESS has sold his House and lot in Straban township to JOHN SPANGLER for $1200 cash.

JOHN MILLER has disposed of "Liberty Mills," (formerly Nunemaker's,) in Liberty township, to JOHN H. SHERMAN, of Huntington county, at $10,000—taking real estate in Huntington county in payment.

Dr. E. MELHORN has puchased SHEELY'S Warehouse, in New Oxford, at $3,700 cash.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—During the past few weeks we have received several lengthy communications or rather essays, which, although creditably written, are not of sufficiently general interest to justify publication in our columns. We shall at all times be glad to receive items of local interest, involving matters of fact, accidents, sales, improvements, &c., only let them be brief and to the point. We desire to make our paper a index of current news, general and local, and our friends in the townships can materially aid us by sending in memoranda of matters transpiring in their neighborhood.

☞The Philadelphia *City Item*, of the 29th ult., has a lengthy and complimentary biographical sketch of Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, by a "Western man." At the risk of incurring the censure of our modest and sensitive colleague, we give the closing paragraph:

"EDWARD MCPHERSON is a great man—perhaps not in the sense we remember Bonaparte or Cæsar—nor as we recall Webster or Wilberforce; but as a fair and distinguishing example of Democratic self-success.—Earnestly radical in his convictions; clear and perspicuous in his intellectual powers; firm and inflexible in his devotion to the principles of progressive republicanism; warm-hearted, honorable, impulsively cosmopolitan; strictly temperate and famously industrious, his name and fame add lustre to the bright record everywhere made by the representatives of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently made a decision which is of great importance to business men. It is that every change in a firm by which a member retires from the same, whether a new partner takes his place or the surviving partner continues the business alone, or by which a former proprietor disposes of his entire business and a successor takes his place, constitute alike, in contemplation of the law, a new person or firm liable to special tax for the balance of the year for which tax has once been paid by the original firm or owner. No provision of law exists in relation to special tax receipts similar to that which formerly admitted of the transfer of a license from one person or firm to a successor, by endorsement of the Collector.

SPRING SALES.—Sales of Personal Property this spring are unusually numerous. Notwithstanding, we learn that the attendance is generally large, and the prices realized for Stock, &c., good, in many cases high beyond expectation. This undoubtedly grows out of the fact that these sales have been more extensively advertised this year than usual, both by bills and in paper.—When a man has goods to sell, he wants purchasers, and the more extended the notice the larger number of bidders. Sharp business men realize this, and use the press freely. The poorest kind of economy, is that which stumbles at the few dollars expenditure requisite to a liberal advertising of a man's business or his intention to make sale. Custom must be attracted, and buyers usually go where the most enterprise and liberality is manifested. Those who fold their arms, waiting for customers to hunt them up, while their more enterprising neighbors seek out customers by a liberal system of advertising, must expect to be distanced in the race. Strange that some people can't see it.

HON. A. K. M'CLURE.—The Chambersburg *Repository*, in announcing another Lecture by this gentleman in that place, on the 21st inst., on "Life in the Rocky Mountains," says:

"Mr. McClure spent nine months among the people of the Rocky Mountains; travelled freely with them; traveled over three thousand miles by stage through the mountains, crossing the Rocky Range six times from base to base at four different places; participated in their political campaigns, and had every opportunity to see mountain life as it is."

It is the intention of Col. MCCLURE to make his home in Denver, Colorado, and will leave for the West in May. It will be borne in mind that he has consented to lecture in Gettysburg, on "*Mormonism*," on Monday evening the 23d inst. There still remain a few tickets unsold, which can be had at the stores of Messrs. A. D. BUEHLER, Dr. R. HORNER, and M. SPANGLER. Persons desiring to hear Col. MCCLURE will do well to secure them at once.

For the "STAR & SENTINEL."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—When the President imperiously and usurpingly undertook to reorganize the Southern government by putting rebels in power and virtually disfranchising the loyal masses, the Democracy had nothing to say against such monstrous infraction of the Constitution. But when Congress, on behalf of the people, interposes to demand that the laws shall be enforced and the rights of citizens everywhere maintained, then they are fearfully excised lest the Constitution shall be destroyed. Just so, when the rebels were conspiring to destroy the government and had already taken up arms against it, these same partisans of barbarism and crime were howling about the "unconstitutionality" of all the measures adopted for its preservation: As if the Constitution was designed expressly to protect slavery and wrong, and not at all as the guardian of liberty. J. S. G.

MORNING GLORY STOVE.—Great improvements in Stoves have been made within the last few years by scientific men, who have directed their attention to the work of securing the greatest amount of heat from a given quantity of fuel, and it is now admitted on all hands that the base-burning stoves are beyond all question the most economical and comfortable. Of the base-burning stoves, it is also now admitted by all who have tested them, that the MORNING GLORY is equally beyond question the MOST ECONOMICAL, and most desirable—consuming the least coal, easily managed, free from dust, and producing a uniform heat which is equally diffused throughout the room. Having a mill-grate, they never clog up with cinders, and being once started can be burnt the entire winter without cleaning and without letting the fire go out. They are likewise ornamental, and equally adapted for parlor, chamber, office, hotel and hall. Over FIFTY of these stoves have been sold in Gettysburg and vicinity this winter. They can be seen in daily use at the EAGLE HOTEL, and the WASHINGTON HOUSE, and also at the "STAR AND SENTINEL" office.

☞Col. C. H. BUEHLER, at the corner of Railroad and Carlisle streets, is the sole Agent for the MORNING GLORY, for Adams county.

☞Also, on hand a large variety of COOKING and PARLOR STOVES, COAL, LUMBER, Washing Machines, Tin Ware &c. Call and examine. tf

☞A farmer writing to BAUGH & SONS, says he used their Raw Bone Phosphate last spring, and found it to be all its friends claimed for it—used it on corn, broom corn, potatoes, strawberries, and the various kinds of vegetables, with the most satisfactory results. Another one says, owing to the excessive wet weather his corn did not mature properly, but he is satisfied where he applied the Phosphate there was 50 per cent. more corn than where it was not used. Another used it on eight rowed yellow flint corn which he found to be larger and more prolific than formerly—the ears being 11 to 12 inches long, and three-fourths of the crop showing 12 to 14 rows per ear—this land was in a high state of cultivation and had never given such results before.

The originals of the above letters may be seen by any farmer who will call upon the manufacturers of Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate.—it.

☞Has Nature an antidote for acquired diseases? The PLANTATION BITTERS, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sinking Weakness, General Debility, and Mental Despondency, than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

☞Magnolia Water is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, at half the price. March 11—2t

SEER'S PORT WINE.—The Port grape is now cultivated in this country for a wine unexcelled by any other, in its mellow juiciness, richness of flavor, and brilliancy of color. The grape has been brought to a perfection never attained in Portugal, by Mr. A Speer, in his vineyard, New Jersey. Physicians say it is superior to imported Port for invalids, and in summer it is more agreeable and refreshing than claret. Clergymen use it for its purity as a communion wine, while the most fashionable familes drink it as a dinder wine.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Some of our druggists keep it. It

☞Grey hairs, although accounted an honor by the old, have never been so considered with respect to the middle aged or young. These can be easly remedied by the use of "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative." The only thorough renewer and preventative of all diseases of the scalp.—*Ogdensburg Journal.* It

BE WISE TO-DAY.—'Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold, however slight.—Consumption may follow, and though *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* has frequently cured this much dreaded disease, for the primary diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, it always cures where other remedies fail. It

BAKERS.—HENRY THOMAS & SON will have a limited number of Brandt's Horse Rakers for the coming harvest. Farmers wanting them, will do well to send in their orders early. March 11.—3t

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—Jno. C. Davis has sold his farm of 23½ acres, near Union Bridge, to James W. Ogle, for $3,250, and Jacob Hess his farm near same place, for $11,000.

CUMBERLAND.—J. V. Criswell, of Harrisburg, has contracted for the making of the new railroad from Carlisle to the Pine Grove Iron Works for the sum of $300,000. It is his intention to begin the work as soon as the weather opens.

FRANKLIN.—The Greencastle *Valley Echo* gives the following ludicrous incident as occouring in Chambersburg. A quarterly meeting was going on in one of the churches, and a lady member resolved to have her four year old boy baptized. The time for the ceremony arriving, she proceeded to the altar with her bright, laughing cherub in her arms. By the usual form, the minister proceeded to baptize "young hopeful" in the name of the "Father, Son and Holy Ghost," when he suddenly threw himself back in his mother's arms, exclaiming: "Hold up, mister, Betty washed my face before I came here!" The mother's face flushed, a visible smile lit up the minister's countenance, and the congregation "snickered" aloud.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE.—The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress the report of J. Ross Browne on the mineral resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains.—Mr. Brown estimates the yield of the different States and Territories for 1867 as follows:

California, $25,000,000; Nevada, $20,000,000; Montana, $12,000,000; Idaho, $6,500,000; Washington, $1,000,000; Oregon, $2,000,000; Colorado, $2,500,000; New Mexico, $500,000; Arizona, $500,000; miscellaneous, $5,000,000; total, $75,000,000. The entire product of the precious metals from 1848 to January 1st, 1868, is estimated as follows:—California, $900,000,000; Nevada, $80,000,000; Montana, $65,000,000; Idaho, $40,000,000; Washington, $10,000,000; Oregon, $20,000,000; Colorado, $25,000,000; New Mexico and Arizona, $5,000,000; Miscellaneous, $45,000,000; retained for plate, jewelry, &c., $50,000,000; total, $1,255,000,000. Placer mining is on the decline. Vein and quartz mining is progressing favorably. There is a general decline in the bullion product. The population actually engaged in mining has greatly diminished in the past few years, and does not now exceed 50,000. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce are assuming the importance over the mining interest. The area of land suitable for cultivation is much larger than was originally supposed. Important results are anticipated from the completion of the Pacific railroad. The miscellaneous minerals of the Pacific slope are elaborately described. Copper mining is in a depressed condition, also quicksilver.

PREMIUMS FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Our friends will bear in mind that any one of our *present* subscribers sending in the names of *four* new subscribers, with the cash in advance ($2 per annum), will receive a credit of one year's subscription on their own account—in other words, for each new subscriber sent in, accompanied by the cash, a PREMIUM OF FIFTY CENTS is allowed as a credit on *present* subscriptions. Some of our subscribers have thus paid their own paper for two and three years in advance. The same opportunity is offered to *all*. Who will signalize the new year by doing likewise?

Review of the Markets.

Baltimore Grain and Produce Market.

Baltimore, Tuesday Morning.

SUPER FLOUR,	9 50	@	10 00
EXTRA FLOUR,	10 50	@	11 00
BUCKWHEAT MEAL,	5 25	@	5 37
WHITE WHEAT,	2 60	@	2 80
RED WHEAT,	2 50	@	2 60
CORN,	1 10	@	1 19
RYE,	1 75	@	1 80
OATS,	79	@	84
TIMOTHY-SEED,	2 75	@	3 00
CLOVER-SEED,	8 37	@	8 75
FLAX-SEED,	2 75	@	2 80
BACON, HAMS,	18	@	20
" SIDES,	14½	@	15
" SHOULDERS,	11	@	12½
LARD,	16	@	16½
GOLD, Phila.			1 40½

Gettysburg Grain and Provision Market

Gettysburg, Wednesday Morning

SUPER FLOUR,			8 50
EXTRA FLOUR,			10 00
WHITE WHEAT,	2 10	@	2 20
RED WHEAT,	2 10	@	2 30
CORN,			95
RYE,			1 35
OATS,			65
BUCKWHEAT,			1 00
TIMOTHY SEED,			2 00
CLOVER SEED,			7 00
POTATOES,	1 20	@	1 25
BUTTER,			35
LARD,	11	@	12
EGGS,			20
BACON, HAMS,	14	@	16
" SIDES,			12
" SHOULDERS,			12
SOAP,	7	@	8
TALLOW,			10

MARRIED.

FISCEL—ECKENRODE.—On the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. A. Boll, Mr. Ephraim Fiscel to Miss Louisa Eckenrode, both of Mountjoy township.

COONS—CROUSE.—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. E. Breidenbaugh, Mr. Noah Coons to Miss Martha Crouse, both of Freedom tp.

LITTLE—POLLEY.—On the 13th ult., Mr. Samuel J. Little, of Richmond, Indiana, (formerly of this place), to Miss Helen Polley, of New Carlisle, Clark county, Ohio.

POLLEY—MOORE.—On the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. M. Titzel, Mr. Daniel J. C. Polley to Miss Sarah Margaret Moore, both of this county.

WAID—WEANER.—On the 25th ult., by Rev. M. Snyder, Mr. James W. Waid to Miss Sabina Weaner, both of this county.

WILSON—WILSON.—On the 26th ult., by Rev. P. Scheurer, Mr. John Wildasin, of Adams county, to Miss Elizabeth Stegner, of York county.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 5 cents a line for all over 4 lines—cash to accompany notices.

BENDER.—On the 27th ult., at his residence in Carlisle, Dr. J. J. Bender, aged 38 years 4 months and 5 days.

COOL.—On the 21st ult., Mr. Samuel Cool, of Hamiltonban township, in the 42d year of his age.

GUNDRUM.—On the 2d inst., in Hanover, Frederick William, infant son of Prof. J. and Susan Gundrum, aged 6 months and 12 days.

HOFFMAN.—On the 26th ult., Mrs. Hannah Hoffman, of Mountpleasant township, aged 70 years and 4 months.

KEPNER.—On the 22d ult., Mrs. Harriet S. B., wife of Benjamin Kepner, of Butler township, aged 26 years 4 mos. and 20 days.

OYLER.—On the 2d inst., in Franklin tp., Mr. Jacob K. Oyler, in the 46th year of his age.

PETERS.—On the 29th of November last, Willie, son of John M. and Susan Peters, aged 4 years 6 months and 19 days.

PETERS.—On the 5th inst., Susan, wife of John M. Peters, aged 43 years 6 months and 4 days.

RINEHART.—On the 25th ult., Mrs. Mary Rinehart, wife of Mr. John Rinehart, of Straban township, in her 59th year.

TROYER.—On the 5th inst., at the Almshouse, Sebastian Troyer, an advanced age.

THESE ARE TWO SPECIAL QUALITIES WHICH DETERMINE and fix the superiority of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S NEW STYLE IMPROVED HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, in one bottle, over all other preparations for the HAIR. First, the prompt, quick action, great growth, tint and vigor that it at once gives to the Hair, never failing, by a few applications; to restore Gray or White Hair to its natural color; imparting to the Hair a delightful aroma, fresh, delicate, and unchangeable in any climate. Second, its easy application without any previous preparation of the Hair; without that sticky and disagreeable sulphur odor found and complained of in all other preparations. It never soils the skin or linen. Ladies will find it a standard Toilet luxury to dress their Hair. It retains the Hair in any desired position, and is cooling, healing, and distasteful to the scalp, removing immediately all heat, dandruff, and preventing hair from falling. Sold by all Druggists.

June 5, 1867.—1y 833 Broadway, New York.

PREMIUM.—THE GREAT CENTENNIAL PREMIUM.—Every Lady who sends 25 cents to the Publisher of the Ladies' Friend, Philadelphia, will receive by return mail a beautiful Steel Engraving, size 22 by 28 inches, entitled "Washington and his Generals." Agents wanted everywhere. Address as above. Feb. 19-1m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.—Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No 163 South Second st., Williamsburg, New York.
June 5, 1867.—1y

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

J. F. DUTTON & CO.,
630 Arch street, Philadelphia.
Feb. 26.—3m

New Advertisements.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between R. R. FOUTZ & BRO., was dissolved on the 29th of February, 1868. The business will be conducted hereafter by R. R. FOUTZ.

R. R. FOUTZ & BRO.
March 11.—3t*

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—The undersigned having been duly appointed Assignees, under deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of Creditors, by ERASTUS G. EPPLEMAN and WIFE, of Menallen township, Adams co., Pa., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Emanuel G. Eppleman to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JONAS RAUENZAHN, *Assignee.*
Bendersville, Mar. 11.—6t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The subscriber, intending to remove to the West, will sell at Public Sale, on *Friday the 27th day of March, 1868*, at 11 *o'clock, A. M.*, at his residence, at Weigle's Mill, in Highland township, the following valuable Personal Property, viz:

1 HORSE, 2 Milch Cows, 2 Shoats, 2 good two-horse Wagon, three-inch tread, and Bed, a one-horse Spring Wagon, a Rockaway Buggy, a set of Two Horse Harness and Housings, a set of Harness, Collars, Bridles, Halters, Lines, 2 pair Butt Traces, 2 pair Breast Chains, Cow Chains, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Mattocks, Hoes, Axes, Maul and Wedges, Spreader, Grain Cradle, Mowing Scythe and Snath, half bushel and peck Measures, Clock, &c. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of 4 Bedsteads, Bureau, Cupboard, Chairs, Sink, Dining and Breakfast Tables, 2 Rocking Chairs, 1 Cooking Stove and Fixtures, 3 sets Chairs, large case of Drawers, Safe, ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Spinning Wheel, Writing Desk, Boxes, Barrels, Tubs, Meat Vessels, Keg, Barrel of Vinegar, Pans, Crocks, large Iron Kettle, Barrel Churn, Sausage Cutter, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

JOHN IRWIN.
March 11.—ts

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The subscriber, intending to quit housekeeping, will sell at Public Sale, *on Tuesday the 24th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.*, at his residence, in Butler township, Adams county, on the Arendtsville and Gettysburg road, half mile from Roth's Mill, the following valuable Personal Property, to wit:

1 COW, 3 Shotes, Cooking Stove, Ten-plate Stove, Oven, Stove, Iron Kettle, new Side Saddle, Show Case, 4 Tables, 3 sets Chairs, 2 Rocking Chairs, large Arm Chair, 2 Bedsteads, Trundle Bed, Bedding, 40 yards of Carpeting, (1¼ yards wide, good home-made), Tinware, Crockery, Sink, Corner Cupboard, good new lot of Meat, Peach-butter, Preserves, Canned Fruit, Cucumber Pickels, Hard and Soft Soap, Wire Screen and pin Box, Looking Glasses, 2 Doughtrays, Churn, Desk, a lot of Quinsenware, Jelly sets, Barrel Cider Vinegar, Tobacco Benches, a large lot of fine Tobacco, used for smoking, Meat Vessel, Tubs, Barrels, Forks, Hoes, Axe, Saws, and many other articles.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

B. F. KEPNER.
JAMES CALDWELL, Auctioneer. [Mar. 11—ts

Poor House Accounts.

CORNELIUS DAUGHERTY, Esq., Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of the County of Adams, from the 8th day of January, A. D., 1867, to the 1st day of April, A. D., 1867, both days inclusive:

DR.

To balance in hands of Treasurer at last settlement	$188 42
Order on County Treasurer	1,000 00
" "	1,000 00
" "	1,000 00
Cash of John Martin, L. Murdorf's note and interest	1,500 00
" "	106 00
Cash of Jonas Johns on sale of horse	100 00
	$3,994 42

CR.

By cash paid for out-door pauper's support	$289 75
Merchandize, groceries and hardware	630 58
Pork, beef, fish, &c.	311 90
Horses, cows, beef cattle, sheep and hogs	110 00
Flour, grain and grinding	861 92
Repairs to buildings	481 62
Mechanics' work	266 63
Stone coal, lumber, &c.	114 37
Wood chopping, making fence, &c.	62 16
Sundry expenses	185 50
Publishing accounts	99 00
Relief to paupers	47 50
Funeral expenses	66 00
Male hirelings	78 00
Female hirelings	49 75
Fruit and vegetables	43 10
Steward's salary	62 50
Clerk's salary	16 00
Treasurer's salary	10 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer	295 02
	$3,994 42

We, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and that they are correct, and there is a balance of two hundred and ninety-five dollars and five cents remaining in the hands of Cornelius Daugherty, Esq., Treasurer—being from the eighth day of January to the first day of April, A. D., 1867—both days inclusive.

J. C. PITTENTURF,
H. L. BREAM,
Auditors.

JACOB BENNER, Esq., Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of the County of Adams, being from the first day of May, A. D., 1867, to the sixth day of January, A. D., 1868—both days inclusive:

DR.

To balance received of C. Daugherty, Esq., former Treasurer	$296 05
Order on County Treasurer	1,700 00
Cash of M. McClean, for land	439 35
Order on County Treasurer	1,200 00
" "	1,500 00
" "	1,000 00
" "	1,000 00
" "	1,000 00
" "	1,000 00
Unclaimed orders of Mrs. Lear	15 00
" " Mary Eckert	6 00
	$9,854 40

CR.

By cash paid for out-door pauper's support	$317 08
Merchandize, groceries, &c.	2,460 71
Pork, beef and fish	1,167 10
Horses, beef cattle, cows, &c.	675 57
Flour, grain and grinding	348 95
Fruit and vegetables	20 00
Repairs to buildings	594 83
Mechanics' work	606 89
Stone coal, lime and lumber	1,066 33
Wood chopping, making rails and fence	231 15
Sundry expenses	263 50
Doctors' and medicines	121 50
Relief to paupers	15 75
Funeral expenses	38 00
Male hirelings	124 00
Female hirelings	223 75
Percentage on Insurance	20 00
Costs, stamps, &c.	19 70
Directors' extra services	66 50
Physician's salary	133 00
Counsel's "	26 00
Steward's "	187 50
Clerk's "	80 00
Treasurer's "	23 68
Uncollected outstanding obligations	298 05
Balance in hands of Treasurer	133 90
	$9,854 40

We, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and that they are correct, and that there is a balance of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-nine cents in the hands of Jacob Benner, Esq., Treasurer, being from the first day of May, A. D., 1867, to the sixth day of January, A. D., 1868—both days inclusive:

J. C. PITTENTURF,
H. L. BREAM,
Auditors.

JONAS JOHNS, Esq., Steward, in account with the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of the County of Adams, being from the eighth day of January, A. D., 1867, to the sixth day of January, A. D., 1868—both days inclusive:

DR.

To order on Treasurer	$50 00
Cash from Moose for timothy seed	9 75
From Shaeffer for clover seed	20 46
From A. Polley, interest for E. White	9 97
Order on Treasurer	100 00
" "	50 00
" "	75 00
Cash of J. A. R. McBride, Esq., fine	40
Cash for Cow	50 00
Cash for Pigs	2 50
Cash found with Frederick Stetzman, after death	3 50
Balance due Steward	3 80
	$374 38

CR.

By balance due Steward at last settlement	$6 47
Cash paid general expenses	6 91
Harvesting	110 00
Relief to paupers	5 75
Removing paupers	21 60
Funeral expenses	9 00
Fruit and vegetables	93 30
Lime	4 00
Groceries	4 75
Mechanics' work	42 60
Meat, fish, &c.	56 56
Postage	2 54
	$374 38

We, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify that we have examined the items which compose the foregoing account, and that they are correct, being from the eighth day of January, A. D., 1867, to the sixth day of January, A. D., 1868—both days inclusive:

J. C. PITTENTURF,
H. L. BREAM,
Auditors.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, 1867.

403	bushels of Wheat.		
161	" Rye.		
847	" Oats.		
1850	" Corn in ears.		
12	" Onions.		
12	" Red Beets.		
1¾	" Clover Seed.		
8	" Timothy Seed.		
200	" Potatoes.		
3	barrels Crout.		
2500	heads of Cabbage.		
80	tons Hay.		
26	loads Cornfodder.		
3122	lbs. Beef.		
5434	" Pork.		
86	pa upers remain in the FOUR HOUSE, January, 1, 1868. 1 *d* admitted during the course of the year. Transient paupers 1,555.		

[March 11.—4t

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.—Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No 163 South Second st., Williamsburg, New York.
June 5, 1867.—1y

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

J. F. DUTTON & CO.,
630 Arch street, Philadelphia.
Feb. 26.—3m

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE.—*On Tuesday the 17th of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.* The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Jane Chamberlin, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the residence of Major Culbertson, in said township, on the road leading from Cashtown to Fairfield, 4 miles from the former place, the following valuable Personal Property, to wit:

2 GOOD HORSES, 3 Cows, hard to beat, 1 Heifer, 1 Brood Sow, 1 Shote, 4 head of Sheep, 2 Lambs, 1 narrow-tread two-horse Wagon, (just as good as new,) Wood Ladders, 2 Barshear Plows, one of which is calculated for 2 or 3 horses, Harrow, Single Shovel Plow, Corn Fork, Forks, Grain Shovel, Log Chains, 5 Cow Chains, 2 Halters, 2 Bridles, 1 double rein Riding Bridle, good as new, Wagon Saddle, Butt Chains, Breast Chains, Wagon Whip, four-horse line, pair single Lines, Sleigh and Sleigh Bells. Also, Household Furniture, consisting of 4 Bedsteads and Bedding, 2 Tables, double Corner Cupboard, almost new, Cooking Stove, Fixtures and Pipe, an good as new, Case of Drawers, 2 Chests, Trunk, 2 Stands, 1 set Chairs, 3 Rocking Chairs, Churn, Meat Vessel, Barrels, Tubs, Apple Butter, a lot of Carpeting, Lard by the pound, Crocks, Rags Pans, eight-day Clock, Sink, 300 pound Bacon, Dough-tray; also, about 25 bushels of unbroken Flax, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

CLAYTON CHAMBERLIN.
CHARLES HOKE, Auctioneer. Adm'r.
March 11.—1t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The subscriber, intending to quit housekeeping, will sell at Public Sale, *on Tuesday the 24th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.*, at his residence, in Butler township, Adams county, on the Arendtsville and Gettysburg road, half mile from Roth's Mill, the following valuable Personal Property, to wit:

1 COW, 3 Shotes, Cooking Stove, Ten-plate Stove, Oven, Stove, Iron Kettle, new Side Saddle, Show Case, 4 Tables, 3 sets Chairs, 2 Rocking Chairs, large Arm Chair, 2 Bedsteads, Trundle Bed, Bedding, 40 yards of Carpeting, (1¼ yards wide, good home-made), Tinware, Crockery, Sink, Corner Cupboard, good new lot of Meat, Peach-butter, Preserves, Canned Fruit, Cucumber Pickels, Hard and Soft Soap, Wire Screen and pin Box, Looking Glasses, 2 Doughtrays, Churn, Desk, a lot of Quinsenware, Jelly sets, Barrel Cider Vinegar, Tobacco Benches, a large lot of fine Tobacco, used for smoking, Meat Vessel, Tubs, Barrels, Forks, Hoes, Axe, Saws, and many other articles.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

B. F. KEPNER.
JAMES CALDWELL, Auctioneer. [Mar. 11—ts

Poor House Accounts.

CORNELIUS DAUGHERTY, Esq., Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of the County of Adams, from the 8th day of January, A. D., 1867, to the 1st day of April, A. D., 1867, both days inclusive:

DR.

To balance in hands of Treasurer at last settlement	$188 42
Order on County Treasurer	1,000 00
" "	1,000 00
" "	1,000 00
Cash of John Martin, L. Murdorf's note and interest	1,500 00
" "	106 00
Cash of Jonas Johns on sale of horse	100 00
	$3,994 42

CR.

By cash paid for out-door pauper's support	$289 75
Merchandize, groceries and hardware	630 58
Pork, beef, fish, &c.	311 90
Horses, cows, beef cattle, sheep and hogs	110 00
Flour, grain and grinding	861 92
Repairs to buildings	481 62
Mechanics' work	266 63
Stone coal, lumber, &c.	114 37
Wood chopping, making fence, &c.	62 16
Sundry expenses	185 50
Publishing accounts	99 00
Relief to paupers	47 50
Funeral expenses	66 00
Male hirelings	78 00
Female hirelings	49 75
Fruit and vegetables	43 10
Steward's salary	62 50
Clerk's salary	16 00
Treasurer's salary	10 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer	295 02
	$3,994 42

We, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and that they are correct, and there is a balance of two hundred and ninety-five dollars and five cents remaining in the hands of Corn

[Concluded from 1st page.]

more heartily than myself. I confess (and I do it without shame) that I have been educated by the great events of the war. The American people have been educated rapidly; and the man who says he has learned nothing, that he stands now where he did six years ago, is like an ancient mile-post by the side of a deserted highway. We, Mr. President, have marched step by step. When this war began we did not contemplate the destruction of slavery. I remember well when the Crittenden resolution was passed, declaring that the war was not prosecuted for conquest or to overturn the institutions of any State. I know that that was intended as an assurance that slavery should not be destroyed, and it received the vote, I believe, of every Republican member in both houses of Congress; but in a few months after that time it was found by the events of the war that we could not preserve slavery and suppress the rebellion, and we must destroy slavery—not prosecute the war to destroy slavery, but destroy slavery to prosecute the war. Which was the better? To stand by the resolution and let the Union go, or stand by the Union and let the resolution go? Congress could not stand by that pledge, and it was more honored in the breach than the observance. Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation of emancipation, setting free the slaves of the rebels. It was dictated by the stern and bloody experience of the times. Mr. Lincoln had no choice left him. When we began this contest no one thought we would use colored soldiers in the war. The distinguished Senator sitting by me here (Mr. Cameron), when in the winter of 1861 he first brought forward the proposition, as Secretary of War, to use colored soldiers, was greatly in advance of public opinion, and was thought to be visionary; but as the war progressed it became manifest to all intelligent men that we must not only destroy slavery but we must avail ourselves of every instrumentality in our power for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, and the whole country accorded in the use of colored soldiers, and gallant and glorious service they rendered. In 1864 a proposition was brought forward in this body to amend the Constitution of the United States by abolishing slavery. We do not think that this is very radical now, but it was very radical then; it was the great measure of the age, and almost of modern times, and it was finally passed; an amendment getting free every human being within the limits of the United States. But, sir, we were very far then from where we are now. All will remember the celebrated Wade Davis bill, passed in June, 1864, which took the power of reconstruction out of the hands of the President, where it did not in fact belong.

I refer to Mr. Lincoln; but if that bill had not passed it would perhaps have resulted in the destruction of this Government. We can say this now, although it was then thought to be the most radical measure of the times. What did it propose? It proposed to prescribe a plan, to take effect when the war should end, by which these rebel States should be restored. I refer to that bill simply to show how we have all travelled. It required but one condition or guaranty on the part of the South, and that was that they should put in their constitutions a provision prohibiting slavery. It required no other guaranty. It required no equalization of representation; no security against rebel debts, or against payment for emancipated slaves; and it confined the right of suffrage to white men. But it was thought to be a great step in advance at the time; and so it was; but events were passing rapidly, and in 1865 the President came forward with his proposition, and I am stating what is true from an examination of the documents when I say that, but for want of power with the President, his scheme in itself considered was far more radical than that of the Wade Davis bill; but events were rapidly teaching the statesmen of the time that we could not reconstruct upon that basis.

Still, Congress was not prepared to take a forward step until the Summer of 1866, in the passage of the constitutional amendment, which we now regard as a half way measure, necessary and vital as far as it went, but not going far enough. That was rejected, and we were then compelled to go further, and we have now fallen upon the plan of reconstruction which I have been considering. It has been dictated by the logic of events. It overrides all arguments, overrides all prejudices, overrides all theory, in the presence of the necessity for preserving the life of this nation; and if future events shall determine that we must go further, I for one am prepared to say that I will go as far as shall be necessary to the execution of this guaranty, the reconstruction of this Republic upon a right basis, and the successful restoration of every part of this Union.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. President, the column of reconstruction, as I before remarked, has risen slowly. It has not been hewn from a single stone. It is composed of many blocks, painfully laid one and put together, and cemented by the tears and blood of the nation. Sir, we have done nothing for punishment—aye, too little for punishment. Justice has not had her demand. Not a man has yet been executed for this great treason. The arch fiend himself is now at liberty upon bail. No man is to be punished (and when punishment has gone by as we all know), we are insisting only upon security for the future. We are simply asking that the evil spirits who brought this war upon us shall not again come into power during this generation, again to bring upon us rebellion and calamity. We are simply asking for those securities that we deem necessary for our peace and the peace of our posterity.

Sir, there is one great difference between this Union party and the so-called Democratic party. Our principles are those of humanity; they are those of justice; they are those of equal rights; they are principles that appeal to the hearts and the consciences of men; while on the other side we hear appeals to the prejudice of race against race. The white man is overwhelmingly in the majority in this country, and that majority is yearly increased by half a million of white men more or less, and that majority gaining in population from year to year until the colored men will finally be but a handful in this country, and yet we hear the prejudices of the white race appealed to to crush this other race, and to prevent it from rising to supremacy and power. Sir, there is nothing noble, that is appealing generous, there is nothing lovely in that policy or that appeal. How does that principle compare with ours? We are standing upon the broad platform of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." We may say that these rights are not given by laws; are not given by Constitution; but they are gift of God to every man born in the world. Oh, sir, how glorious is this great principle compared with the inhuman—I might say the heathenish—appeal to the prejudice of race against race; the endeavor further to excite the strong against the weak; the endeavor further to deprive the weak of their rights of protection against the strong.

APPLE BUTTER.—The Rural Home, Maryland Farmer closes an article on the subject of a proper application of manure, by saying:—"On heavy clay lands manure liberally and plow it shallow; on light soils the deeper more decayed the manure, but more frequently those of heavier ones."

Groceries.

JOHN HENDRICKS, HIRAM WARREN

RECONSTRUCTION.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

GROCERIES

cheap, come to our store in East York street where everything in our line will be sold at a short profit

Everything kept in a first class grocery, will be found there, also

CONFECTIONS AND NOTIONS,

TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

Produce taken in exchange for goods, cash paid for old rags.

☞ Farmers come and see

THE WONDER OF THE AGE,

Warren's Electric Churn,

which makes one-fourth more butter than any other Churn (out of the same cream.) We keep them for sale and will be pleased to show them. Don't forget the place.

HENDRICKS & WARREN.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18, 1867.—tf

BARGAINS

at the new

GROCERY

IN GETTYSBURG.

JOHN CRESS & SON

HAVING opened a new Grocery, in Gettysburg, on the north-west corner of the Public Square, have just received a splendid assortment of FRESH

GROCERIES,

including Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Spices Tobacco, Salt, Fish, Hams, Shoulders, &c. Also,

QUEENSWARE, CONFECTIONS,

&c.

Nuts, Fruits, Soups, Fancy Articles and Notions generally. We will also keep on hand FLOUR and FEED-STUFFS.

Having purchased for CASH, we are prepared to sell very cheap. Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

JOHN CRESS,
J. W. CRESS.

Sept. 25, 1867.—tf

NEW GROCERY STORE!

TELL EVERYBODY YOU SEE THAT

GILBERT,

JUST above the Court-House, and opposite the Compiler Office, will sell you everything in the GROCERY AND PROVISION Line cheaper than you can get it elsewhere.

Sugars, Coffees, Molasses,

Candles, Coal Oil, Syrups, Brooms,

Buckets, Tubs, Tobacco, Cigars,

Notions of all kinds, HAM, FISH, OYSTERS, VEGETABLES, always on hand. Give me a call, as I am determined to accommodate. BUTTER, EGGS, and all kinds of Country Produce taken, for which the highest cash price will be given. Don't forget the place—two doors above the Court-House. Don't pass without calling, as I solicit your patronage.

May 29.—tf

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

HENRY OVERDEER,

On the Hill in Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

HAS made arrangements to get fresh supplies every week from the City and is determined to sell cheap. He invites all to give them a call, his stock consists of Groceries, Notions, Flour, Corn Meal, Chopped Feed, Corn, Oats, Fish, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, Sugar, Coffees, Teas, Syrup, Molasses, Candles, Coal Oil, Fish Oil Tar, Best Cider, Vinegar, and a great variety of Notions, Candies, &c., &c.

☞ The cash or trade will be given for County Produce such as Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Rags, &c. [May 29, 1867.—tf

New Grocery & Flour Store.

MEALS & BROTHER,

HAVING opened a Grocery, Flour and Vegetable Store, in the Room formerly occupied by Geo. Little, on West Middle street, they extend an invitation to all buyers to give them a call.—Everything in their line, fresh from the city and country, will be kept on hand. They are determined to sell, as cheap as the cheapest, and as they only ask the lowest living profits, they hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. MEALS & BRO.

May 29, 1866.

Grocery and Liquor Store!

A large assortment of fine

GROCERIES,

Teas, Coffees, White Sugars of all kinds, and Brown Sugars, cheap, prime new crop Orleans Molasses, and all grades of Syrups; MESS MACKEREL, best in market.—All kinds of

LIQUORS,

wholesale and retail, prime Wine, Brandy, Rye Whisky &c., for medicinal and other purposes, in any quantity.

☞ D. Mahler's Herb Bitters, and the "Great Zingari Bitters." WM. J. MARTIN,

May 29, 1867.—tf Baltimore st., Gettysburg

WM. BOYER & SON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, NOTIONS,

TOBACCOS,

ALSO,

Stone, Wooden and Willow Ware,

☞ A general assortment of all Goods usually kept in a FAMILY GROCERY.

Dec. 4, 1867.—tf

Marble Yards.

CANNON'S MARBLE WORKS

CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND EAST MIDDLE ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK EXECUTED IN THE FINEST STYLE OF THE ART.

May 29, 1867.—tf

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.

MEALS & BRO.

In East York Street Gettysburg, Pa. Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, SUCH AS MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES MANTELS, &c., &c.

in the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest.—☞ Give us a call. Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, May 29, 1867

Millinery.

Mantua Making & Stamping

Mary M. Van Orsdel & Miss Wilson

HAVING commenced the Mantua Making business respectfully request their friends and the public generally to give them a call. No effort will be spared to please, attention to every one.

PLAIN STITCHING & SEWING

done to order. Our place of business will be found in the rooms formerly occupied by Miss Hackley, on York St., nearly opposite the Lutheran Church.

Dec. 18.—3m

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

FAHNESTOCK BROS.

have just received their

NEW FALL STOCK,

the largest in the county—consisting of

DRY GOODS,

MERINOES,

POPLINS,

MUSLINS,

ALPACAS,

GINGHAMS,

FLANNELS

DELAINES,

CALICOES,

&c., &c., &c.,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS,

in every variety.

CARPETS, a large stock and very cheap.

SHAWLS, all kinds and prices.

BLANKETS, very cheap.

QUEENSWARE, the largest stock in the county and very cheap.

HARDWARE and Saddlery, in all its branches, at the lowest market rates.

GROCERIES, of all kinds,

IRON AND NAILS,

OILS AND PAINTS.

Will sell GOODS at prices DEFYING COMPETITION. Give us a call and examine our stock.

SIGN OF THE RED FRONT.

Oct. 2, 1867.—tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To All Whom it May Concern!

KNOW YE

THAT

DUPHORN & HOFFMAN

HAVE again been to the cities and bought at low prices a full line of Goods, and will sell

MERINOES, 85 cts. to $1 25.

ALPACAS, 50 cts. to $1 25.

DELAINES, 20 cts. to $1 00.

PRINTS, best, 12½ cents.

MUSLINS, 7 to 25 cents.

CLOTHS, $1 25 to $10.

CASSIMERES, 75 cts. to $3 50.

BLANKETS, $2 50 to $9 pair.

SHAWLS, $1 25 to $11.

FURS, all prices.

HOODS, 50 cts. to $2 50.

GLOVES, 10 cts. to $2 00.

HOSIERY, 12½ to 75 cents.

GINGHAMS, 12 cents.

Northwest Corner of Center Square,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Dec. 18, 1867.—tf

J. L. SCHICK

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

MERINOES,

POPLAINS,

WOOL DELAINES,

ALPACAS,

COBURGS,

and PLAIN and FANCY GOOODS of all kinds, which he is selling CHEAPER THAN EVER. Call at

S. W. Corner of Public Square,

Gettysburg, Pa.

Sept. 25, 1867.—tf

DO YOU WANT

CHEAP AND GOOD

Fall and Winter Goods?

"YES!" EVERYBODY ANSWERS.

THEN GO TO THE NEW STORE OF

REBERT & ELLIOTT,

Opposite the Court-House, Gettysburg.

DO YOU WANT cheap and good Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Cords, Vestings, Gloves, Suspenders, Neck-ties, or anything else in the gentleman's wear line?

Go to REBERT & ELLIOTT'S.

DO YOU WANT cheap and good Silks, Alpacas, Reps, Delaines, Gingham, Calicoes, Hosiery, Notions, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, or anything else desired for ladies' wear?

Go to REBERT & ELLIOTT'S

DO YOU WANT cheap and good Muslins, Sheetings, Ticking, Checks, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tickenton, Whitney Blankets, Counterpanes, Quilts, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Crash, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Curtain Fixtures, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Cutlery, Notions of all kinds

Go to REBERT & ELLIOTT'S

DO YOU WANT cheap and good Pants? You will find a splendid assortment at

REBERT & ELLIOTT'S.

Who are now selling goods at prices that cannot be undersold.

To be convinced, call and examine yourselves.

Nov. 25, 1867.—tf

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

DRY GOODS

FOR

FALL & WINTER WEAR

AT THE STORE OF

A. SCOTT & SON,

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

MERINOS, all styles:
DELAINES, all styles.
CALICOES, all styes.
MUSLINS, all grades.

Clothe and Cassimeres of all styles and quality. Persons wanting good Goods and fair bargains should go to

A. SCOTT & SON,

Chambersburg street, 2d Square,

Oct. 9, 1867. Gettysburg, Pa.

New Fall & Winter Goods,

E. HITESHEW

is now receiving a large stock of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

I call the attention of my customers and the community to my large stock of goods, I am now offering at lower rates than they have been since the war and at prices which cannot fail to strike the purchaser as cheap. With every facility for purchasing goods at as low figures as any in the trade, I am also prepared to meet competion on low prices from any and all quarters.

Prompt conformity to the lowest market prices is my established rule.

E. HITESHEW.

Petersburg, (Y. S.,) Oct. 9, 1867.—1y

Confections, Toys and Notions.

E. H. MINNIGH,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET,

next door to the Keystone Hotel,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Confection, Periodical and News Depot.

All kinds of Confections, Candies, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand.

The Daily Papers of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and choice Magazines,

supplied to subscribers at lowest rates.

VALENTINES

Plain, Comic and Fancy, a large assortment just opened

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE ☜

Feb. 12.—tf

CONFECTIONERY

AND

ICE CREAM SALOON.

JOHN GRUEL,

Chambersburg Str., Gettysburg,

next door to Eagle Hotel,

Having completed his new building, has opened the largest assortment of Confections ever offered in Gettysburg, including

French & Common Candies,

Toys, Nuts, &c., and everything belonging to a first-class Confectionery, with special accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen.

ICE CREAM

supplied on shortest notice.

Feb. 12.—tf

JOHN M. MINNIGH.

Diamond Confectionery.

Baltimore Street, opposite Star and Sentinel Office, Gettysburg, Pa.

Confections of all kinds, French and Common Candies, Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Toys, and Notions generally on hand. Also, just received a large assortment of plain, common and fancy

VALENTINES,

all of which will be sold at the lowest cash rates. Call and examine.

Feb. 12.—tf

ORNAMENTAL TOYS.

JOHN M. WARNER

HAS just received from Philadelphia the largest best and cheapest assortment of

ALBUMS

ORNAMENTAL TOYS,

TOILET SETS,

FANCY CARD DE VISITES,

FRUITS, CONFECTIONS,

AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS,

ever opened in Gettysburg. Call at his store on Baltimore st opposite Fahnestock's Store. [Sept. 18, 1867.—tf

Livery Stables.

GETTYSBURG LIVERY,

SALE & EXCHANGE STABLES.

THE Proprietor of these Stables, feeling thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, begs leave to inform the public that he continues the LIVERY BUSINESS at his old stand on Washington street, Gettysburg, near the Railroad, where he is prepared at all times to accommodate persons with anything in his line.

HORSES, COACHES, BUGGIES, &c.,

furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, and competent drivers sent along if desired. Persons will be conveyed to other towns, or to any place in the country. His stock and Coaches are of the first class, and no pains will be spared to make passengers comfortable. He is prepared at all times to furnish coaches for funerals; and also to parties desiring to go over the Battle Field or to visit the Springs.

ALSO—HORSES AND MULES

will be bought and sold at all times. Persons desiring to purchase stock will find it to their advantage to call on us accordingly, as his stock is warranted to be as represented or no sale. He has a fine lot of Horses and Mules at present on hand which will be sold on reasonable terms. They are sound and free from disease, and are guaranteed to work as represented. Persons will find it to their advantage to call at the old stand before hiring or purchasing elsewhere.

May 29, 1867.—tf NICHOLAS WEAVER

THE EAGLE LIVERY,

SALE & EXCHANGE STABLES.

Washington Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

ADJOINING THE EAGLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a new LIVERY, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE in this place, and is prepared to offer superior accommodations in this line. He has provided himself with Buggies, Carriages, Light Wagons, &c.; of the latest styles, sufficient to meet the public demand. His horses are all good, without spot or blemish, and perfectly reliable—some of your "old fatigues," but all of the "A 1" order.

Riding parties can always be accommodated and comfortable equipments furnished.

Horses, large or small, can get just what they want on the most accommodating terms.

Visitors to the Battle-field politely attended to, and reliable drivers furnished if desired.

Parties conveyed to and from the Depot upon the arrival and departure of every train.

Horses bought, sold, or exchanged, and always a chance for bargains given. Our motto is "fair play and no favors."

Particular attention paid to furnishing Vehicles and Hacks for Funerals.

Having facilities for stabling that he cheerfully recommends, and his determination to please every one who patronizes our establishment, he confidently solicits a share of public patronage.

T. T. TATE.

May 29, 1867.—

Watches and Jewelry.

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

JEWELRY, &C.

CALL AT

SOPER & McCARTNEY'S,

NEW JEWELRY STORE,

On York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Penna.

A new and full assortment just received from the City.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

such as Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, &c., also the trimmings, viz: Keys, Strings, Bows, Bridges and everything belonging to the instruments.

Repairing and all kinds of work in our line done promptly and on reasonable terms.

☞ All work warranted to give satisfaction—and all goods sold, warranted to be what they are represented.

Nov. 27, 1867.—tf

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

No. 148 North 2d st., corner of Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware constantly on hand.

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

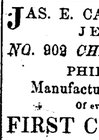
☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to. [Nov. 27, 1867.—1y

SEEING IS BELIEVING

AT 704 ARCH STREET.

NEW PRICES! NEW GOODS!

RICH SILVER & SILVER PLATED WARES,



Including every style and description, made expressly for the Winter trade, which for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed at

JOHN BOWMAN'S

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturing Establishment,

704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Re-plating at short notice.

Dec. 18, 1867. [Aug. 21.—1y

Watches for the Million!

ARBANDALE & CO'S GREAT WATCH CLUB.

EVERYBODY needs a good watch, and wishes to get it at the lowest possible price; a horde of swindlers knowing this have contrived various ingenious devices to get people's money, and then either fail to send a watch, or send one that is worthless as a time-keeper. ARBANDALE & CO. have now perfected arrangements by which, for the small sum of $10, a good and reliable watch may be CERTAINLY obtained. They have formed a GREAT WATCH CLUB on the following plan. Certificates containing the numbers of all the watches named in our wholesale list (which is sent to all applicants) are mixed up, enclosed in envelopes, and sold for 25 cents each.—Every certificate is WARRANTED to be for a watch, and as will be seen on reference to the list, none are of less value than Ten Dollars, whilst many are worth $200. We undertake to send any watch drawn whatever may be its value for $10, and in order that every one may absolutely depend upon getting a first class time-keeper, we guarantee that every purchaser of One Dollar's worth of certificates shall receive at least one fair watch No. 533 on our wholesale list, sent post free, which is a first-class patent lever, a handsome and reliable watch, in sterling silver hunting case, and usually sold for $40. You will certainly get such a watch; and, besides, you may get a Gold Chronometer worth $500. We sell the certificates as follows: One for 25 cents; Three for 50 cents; Six for $1; and Twenty for $3. To those sending $1, we will send a handsome chain gratis. To those sending $3, we will send a gold chain warranted not to tarnish in 20 years. Parties getting larger clubs will receive liberal presents, particulars of which may be learned on application. As it is our intention to do a strictly honorable business, and to insure our customers from liability to loss, we will send our watches, if desired, without money, instructing the Express agent to collect only on delivery. If we are desired to forward watches by mail the money must be sent us by Bank Draft or Post Office Order, and it will then be at our risk. We will then register the package at our post office, and if lost will re-place it free of charge. If any watch sent is not approved, it may be returned and the money will be refunded. The reputation of our firm, which has been established for five years, and is well known in every part of the country, we trust will be deemed a sufficient guarantee that we will faithfully perform all we contract to do. Address

ARBANDALE & CO.,

162 Broadway, New York,

Post Office Box, 5,285.

☞ E. H. MINNIGH, Chambersburg street, Agent for Gettysburg.

Dec. 2, 1867.—3m

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 Arch Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Our Goods are decidedly the cheapest in the City

TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1.

Mar. 14, 1867.—1y

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELERS,

NO. 902 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Manufacturers and Importers

Of every description of

FIRST CLASS GOODS,

belonging to the Business of

Goldsmiths and Silversmiths,

Have removed to their

NEW MARBLE STORE,

Extending from Chestnut Street to Sansom Street, affording ample room and convenient accomodation, giving opportunity for a proper display of goods, and better means for their examination.

With extensive and favorable arrangements in this Country and in Europe, we are in a position to offer at moderate FIXED prices.

Watches, Diamonds, Bronze and Marble Goods, Silver Wares, Jewelry, Porcelains, Plated Goods, Musical Boxes,

and every description of

FANCY ARTICLES.

Strangers visiting the city are cordially invited to examine our New Store. [March 4, 1868.—6m

Coal, Lumber, Lime, &c.

GETTYSBURG

LIME KILNS.

THE undersigned has bought out his former partner, WM. GUINN, and now continues the

THE LIME-BURNING BUSINESS

himself—at the Gettysburg Lime Kilns; on the corner of the Railroad and North Stratton street. Thankful for past patronage, he will endeavor to deserve its continuance, by prosecuting the business as vigorously and on as large a scale as possible—always selling a good article and giving good measure. Farmers and others may look for the prompt filling of orders.

He also continues the

COAL BUSINESS,

offering the most popular kinds. Housekeepers and others should give him a call. Blacksmith Coal constantly on hand.

Lime and Coal delivered anywhere in Gettysburg.

Gettysburg, Nov. 20, 1867.—tf JACOB BEILEY.

LIME FOR SALE

AT

Michael Leer's Old Stand

AT

PETERSBURG, Y. S. ADAMS COUNTY, PENNA.

JOHN AND PETER BECKMAN

WOULD respectfully announce to the public that they are now prepared to furnish lime in any quantity. Persons would do well to give them a call before going elsewhere as they will find them accommodating in every respect.

Nov. 20, 1867.—3m

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned has opened a LUMBER YARD, on the Railroad, Near Guinn & Kelly's Lime Kilns, Gettysburg and asks the public to give him a call. His assortment is one of the best ever offered here; and his prices afford only the smallest living profit. He has WHITE PINE PLANK, inch and half BOARDS, FLOORING, PALINGS, &c., &c., and is constantly adding to his stock. Come and examine for yourselves.

☞ A supply of shingles, at low prices, always on hand

Nov. 1, 1866.—tf. JACOB SHEADS.

Financial.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF GETTYSBURG.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

7-30 NOTES.

Last fall, when the privilege of converting the August 7-30 Notes expired, many persons who neglected to convert into 5-20 Bonds, or sell, lost the premium and the privilege of converting. It will be the same with the 7-30's maturing in June and July next, if not disposed of in time. This Bank will either convert, or purchase, the 7-30's, allowing premium and interest.

Feb. 19, 1868.—tf GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.,

Is agent for the sale of the first Mortgage

Union Pacific Rail Road.

6 PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS,

at 90 cents on the dollar, payable semi-annually at our counter. All necessary information given.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Nov. 27, 1867.—tf

GETTYSBURG

NATIONAL BANK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, of all kinds, BOUGHT and SOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS converted into FIVE-TWENTY BONDS without charge.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES CASHED.

The HIGHEST PREMIUM paid on GOLD and SILVER.

STOCKS and BONDS, of all kinds, bought for persons without CHARGING COMMISION.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Interest on SPECIAL DEPOSITS *advanced 1 per cent.*, viz:

5 PER CENT. for 1 year,
4 PER CENT. for 6 months,
3 PER CENT. for 3 months.

Persons wishing information in regard to U. S. Bonds, and Stocks of all kinds, are invited to give us a call, and we will give all information cheerfully.

J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Oct 30, 1867.—tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF

GETTYSBURG

WILL ALLOW

Interest on SPECIAL DEPOSITS as follows:

5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR 1 YEAR,
4 " " " " 6 MONTHS,
3 " " " " 3 "

WILL CONVERT

7-30 NOTES INTO 5-20 BONDS AS USUAL *free of charge;*

CASH COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND COUPONS.

Will also purchase or sell STOCKS and BONDS of every kind free of charge as Commission, and will at all times pay the HIGHEST PRICE for

GOLD AND SILVER,

and with pleasure transact all business promptly as here tofore pertaining to a well regulated Bank.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Nov. 6 1867.—tf

GEO. DUMBOLTON (*late of Carson & Co.*) C. C. WIRT. (*of Hanover, Pa.*)

DUMBOLTON & WIRT,

Corner of Baltimore and St. Paul streets,

BALTIMORE,

BANKERS, BROKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities, Gold, Silver, &c.,

HAVE CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,

U. S. 1881 BONDS,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 7-30 BONDS,
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,

7-30 BONDS of all issues converted into 5-20's upon the most favorable terms.

Special agents for the sale of

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS, AND

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS,

bearing six per cent. Interest in gold.

☞ Persons wishing to convert any description of securities, or make or change investments, can have the same promptly executed.

ORDERS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS for Sale.

☞ Deposits received and Interest paid upon balances subject to check at sight. [Dec. 4, 1867.—6m

Notice to Capitalists!

PERSONS desiring of investing, and realizing nearly NINE PER CENT., are requested to call at the

Gettysburg National Bank,

AND OBTAIN CIRCULARS OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

AND ALSO

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BDS. GRATIS.

These investments are daily growing in favor and sales increasing.

☞ BONDS can be had at all times at this Bank and where all information concerning said investments will be cheerfully given.

Dec. 18, 1867.—tf J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.

Books, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

A. D. BUEHLER,

DRUG & BOOK STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET,

Near the Diamond.

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied at wholesale city prices.

Feb. 12.—tf

DR. R. HORNER,

PHYSICIAN AND DRUGGIST,

Office and Drug Store, CHAMBERSBURG STREET GETTYSBURG.

Medical advice without charge.

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, BAKING SODA, CREAM OF TARTAR, LAMPS, COAL OIL, &C., &C.

PURE LIQUORS for medicinal purposes.

Dr. R. Horner's OLIEN, a reliable remedy for chapped hands, rough skin, &c.

All art les warranted pure and genuine.

Jan 8, 1868.—tf

Drugs and Medicines.

FORNEY'S OLD STAND.

THE undersigned having taken charge of this old and popular Store, takes pleasure in informing the public that he is constantly receiving fresh supplies of all kinds of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, from the most reliable houses, and is prepared to accommodate his customers with any article in his line

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

of every description, all the popular PATENT MEDICINES of the day, with a full supply of chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Fluids, Turpentine, Hair Oils, Extracts, Soaps, Brushes, together with a great variety of Fancy articles—in short, everything usually found in a first class Drug Store—constantly on hand.

☞ Physicians supplied at reasonable rates, and prescriptions carefully compounded and prepared at all hours of the day and night—Sunday not excepted. Being determined to sell cheap, he would ask a liberal share of public patronage. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

May 29, 1867 JOHN S. FORNEY.

Hotels and Restaurants.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

OPPOSITE THE

N. Y. & NEW HAVEN & WESTERN R. R. DEPOT,

BEACH STREET, BOSTON.

BY F. M. PRATT,

FORMERLY OF THE AMERICAN HOUSE.

Oct. 9, 1867.—1y

KEYSTONE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

WM. E. MYERS, PROPRIETOR.

NOW OPEN.

THIS is a new House, and has been fitted up in the most approved style. Its location is pleasant and convenient, being in the most business portion of the town. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of guests, with ample stabling attached. With experienced servants, and accommodating Clerks, we shall use every endeavor to please. This Hotel is now open for the entertainment of the public, and we kindly solicit a share of public patronage.

May 29, 1867.

EAGLE HOTEL.

The largest and most commodious in

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

CORNER OF CHAMBERSBURG AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

JOHN L. TATE, Proprietor.

☞ An Omnibus, for Passengers and Baggage, runs to the Depot, on arrival and departure of Rail Road Trains.

Careful servants, and reasonable charges.

May 29, 1867.—tf

Carpenters and Contractors.

WM. C. STALLSMITH & SON,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

CARPENTERS & CONTRACTORS,

Are prepared to do all kinds of Carpentering—contracting and erecting buildings of all kinds, Repairing, &c. They keep constantly on hand and manufacture order,

DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, CORNICE, DOOR AND WINDOW BRACKETS,

And any other Article in the Building Line.

Seasoned material constantly on hand, experienced work men always in readiness, and work executed wit dispatch.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

WM. C. STALLSMITH,
C. H. STALLSMITH.

Sept. 18, 1867.—tf

G. C. CASHMAN. H. H. ROWE

CARPENTERING.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the Carpenting in the Shop formerly occupied by George Behryock, deceased. We are prepared to do any work in our line of business and as reasonable as any other establishment in Gettysburg.

We hope by a strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

May 29, 1867.—tf CASHMAN & ROWE.

TO THE BUILDING COMMUNITY.

AND ALL OTHERS

WHO WISH TO IMPROVE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he still continues the

CARPENTERING BUSINESS

at his old stand, on West street, Gettysburg, and is ready at all times to accommodate those wanting anything done in his line. He is prepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes, of the best material, and as neatly and cheaply as it can be done at any other establishment in the county. Experienced Hands always in readiness and work executed with promptness and dispatch.

☞ Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

May 29, 1867. WM. CHRITZMAN.

Medical.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!

The First Premium

of a Silver Medal was awarded

Barrett's Hair Restorative,

By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair holden in Nashua, Sept. 20, 1866.

BARRETT'S VEGETABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE restores Gray Hair to its natural color.—Promotes the growth of the Hair. Changes the roots to their original organic action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors. Prevents Hair falling out. Is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East West, North and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,

Manchester, N. H.

☞ Sold by Dr. R. Horner, Gettysburg; J. S. Taughinbaugh, Hampton; Hartman and Sadler, Petersburg, Snyder & Son, Littlestown, and Druggists generally.

Feb. 12, 1868.—1y

SPEER'S

PORT GRAPE WINE,

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

ALSO,

Excellent for Ladies and Weakly Persons

TO USE.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, FOUR YEARS OLD

THIS justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country.—Its invaluable

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES

are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being th pure uice of the Grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.
Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to othe wines.

☞ Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

A. Speer's Vineyard, New Jersey, Office, 243 Broadway New York. [Sept. 4, 1867.—1y

YOUNT'S COMPOUND!

FOR THE CURE OF

PUTRID SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA,

or any other Inflammatory or fevered disease of the Throat if not of too long standing. Also, SCARLET FEVER. This medicine has been tried in

THOUSANDS OF CASES

in different parts of the country, and has never been known to fail if taken in time and according to direction. It is warranted to cure. Give it a trial and it will speak for itself. Every household should provide themselves with a box of this medicine and keep it on hand. The cures that it has effected are truly marvelous.